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Gorbachev Pleads For $100 Billion In Economic Aid

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev pleaded personally on Wednesday for $100 billion in economic aid from the West, asserting that it would be well worth it to the democratic world to bolster global security by priming the Soviet recovery.

The Soviet leader candidly put his own print on what has been an unofficial, and far from successful, Kremlin lobbying campaign of the Group of Seven economic powers for a voice at their summit gathering in London in July, and for considerable cash aid for the staggering Soviet economy.

"I have optimism on this issue," Mr. Gorbachev said at a news conference, at which he gently laced his economic summit hopes with allusions to the unwanted alternative of a possible slip back toward Cold War relations.

He chose to move publicly with the ambitious economic initiative despite reports of an oblique rebuff from White House officials on Tuesday that his idea of playing a role at the seven-nation economic summit meeting is "a nonstarter," best not pursued at any great length.

Bush administration officials said Wednesday that although no formal answer had been sent to Mr. Gorbachev, the United States did not want to include Mr. Gorbachev in the summit meething this year because the extent and nature of economic assistance that the United States and its allies are ready to offer the Soviet Union remains unsettled.

President George Bush, however, called "totally erroneous" a report that he was opposed to inviting Mr. Gorbachev to London in July for the meeting of the leaders of the seven most powerful industrial democracies.

Mr. Bush said, "No decisions have been taken on that," but he declined to say whether he favored inviting Mr. Gorbachev to the meeting.

Mr. Bush also said that Soviet-American talks on enforcing a treaty reducing conventional armed forces in Europe had made "some progress" this week, and he said he was confident that Moscow wanted to reach an agreement that would permit the scheduling of the next superpower summit talks.

Speaking at a news conference in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev argued that the fate of Soviet economic and political change was as important to the stability of the world outside as much as to the future of his troubled nation.

It deserved closer attention and support from the Group of Seven, he argued, because the Soviet Union has become "one of the solid, reliable pillars of today's world."

"If that pillar disappears," he said, "We should consider all the possible consequences."

Mr. Gorbachev further confirmed the likelihood that there would be no summit meeting in Moscow with Mr. Bush by the end of June, as originally planned, because preparatory details on disarmament issues remained unsettled.

"We can not fix the exact date in advance," he said in stressing that both he and Mr. Bush continue to enjoy a good relationship and look forward to holding the summit meeting eventually.

Mr. Gorbachev, appearing jointly at the Foreign Ministry with

Gorbachev's gestures signal a commitment to change. Page 6.

Moscow needs free markets more than large-scale aid. Page 11.

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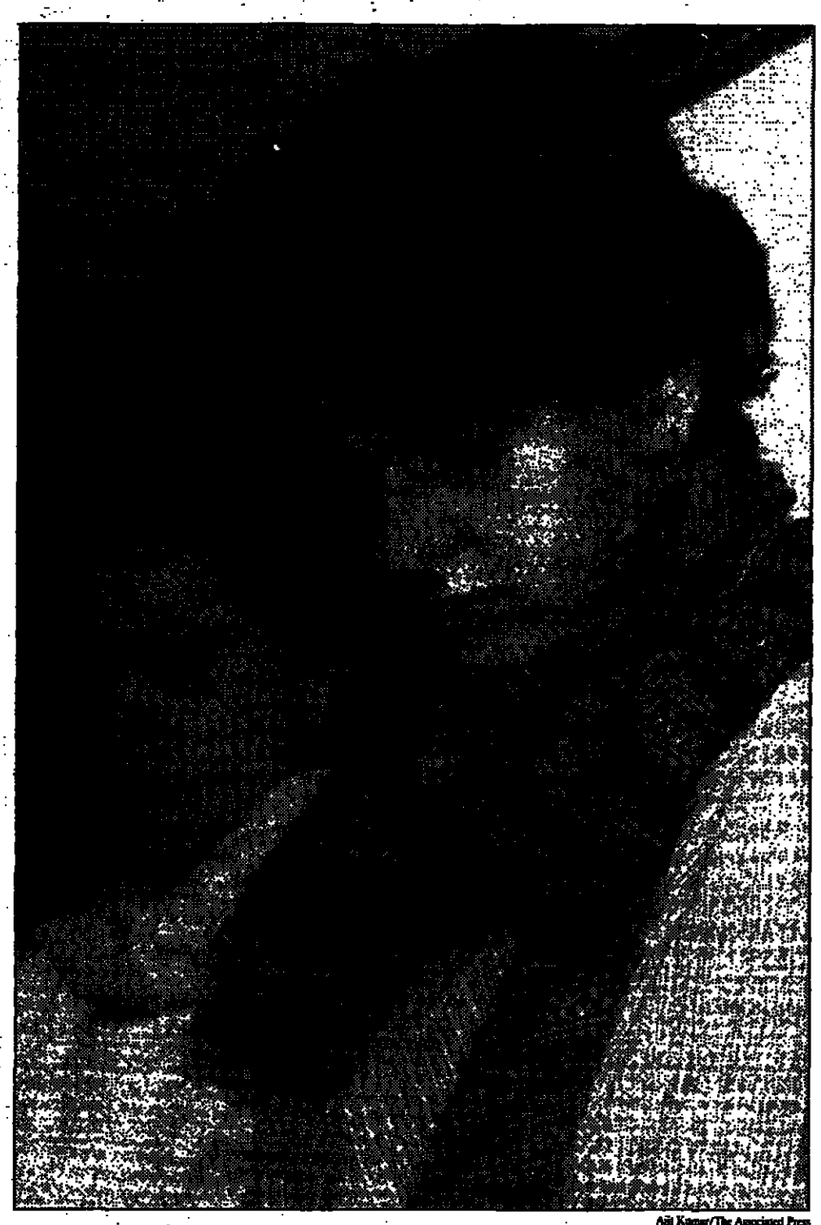

Ajit Kumar/The Associated Press

Mr. Gandhi's widow, Sonia, left, and daughter, Priyanka, on Wednesday in New Delhi.

Shaken Gandhi Followers Turn to Widow as Leader

Final Elections Are Delayed Until June

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Congress (I) Party on Wednesday named Sonia Gandhi, the 44-year-old widow of Rajiv Gandhi, as its president, following Mr. Gandhi's assassination Tuesday in the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

Mrs. Gandhi follows the example of a growing list of women in southern Asia — Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister Khalida Zia of Bangladesh and her rival, Sheikh Hasina among them — who have picked up the political mantle of a murdered relative.

But it is not clear whether Mrs. Gandhi — who was born in Italy but is now an Indian citizen — will be the party's choice for prime minister if Congress (I) wins the interrupted national election.

Violence broke out in several Indian cities as news spread of Mr. Gandhi's death in a highly sophisticated bomb attack in the town of Sriperumbudur, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Madras.

Fear of violence caused most train services to be canceled and airline schedules curtailed.

At least seven people died, property was destroyed and cars and buses stoned and burned by mobs looking for suspects or people to punish in Madras, Calcutta and in several towns and cities. The Indian Army was called out in a half dozen large states.

New Delhi remained largely peaceful, although offices and shops were closed and public transportation kept off the roads to avoid incidents.

Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar cut short election campaigning to return to the capital as preparations began for Mr. Gandhi's funeral on Friday.

Voting in the election, due to have been completed this week, was reset for next month.

The original schedule for elections to the new Lok Sabha, or lower house of the Indian Parliament, called for three days of voting, May 20, 23 and 26.

The voting on May 20 had been completed before Mr. Gandhi's death, and those ballots will be stored to await counting on June 16. In any case, repolling will have to take place in a number of those constituencies because of violence and intimidation on election day.

Mrs. Gandhi will lead the party through the postponed final phases of the national election on June 12 and 15. But the party left open the question of who would head its parliamentary group or become prime minister if Congress (I) won a majority.

Mrs. Gandhi is not a candidate for Parliament.

The emergence of Sonia Gandhi as head of the party will not be accepted universally among Congress members, some of whom believe that there are many more experienced politicians serving the party well all around the country.

Pranab Mukherjee, a party spokesman, said that the party would vote for a parliamentary leader after the elections were completed in mid-June.

The choice of the widow smacks of a dynastic tendency that many Indians find disturbing in a democracy.

It also highlights the degree to which decisions affecting the party nationwide are made by a small group in New Delhi.

This reporter, returning from Madras, saw Congress leaders arriving at the airport in New Delhi late Wednesday because of disruption in domestic airline schedules — long after it had already been announced that Mrs. Gandhi would be the new president.

The party has not had an often-promised leadership election among its ranks for more than two decades.

Expressions of horror and sympathy came from Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who defeated Rajiv Gandhi in 1989, and from the parties and organizations of the religious right.

All Indian political leaders are

See INDIA, Page 2

Blast's Jarring Aftershocks

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The bomb that killed Rajiv Gandhi may also have caused irreparable damage to India's secular, democratic political system.

The sudden, violent death of the country's leading politician could hardly have come at a moment of greater volatility and crisis.

The Indian political culture has been steadily weakening under economic, religious and caste pressures for more than a decade. In the last two years, this process has set loose riots, religious fundamentalism, factionalism and separatist guerrilla movements, causing many to worry aloud about where their country is headed.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Even before Mr. Gandhi's assassination, chaos was evident all across the nation, which has been struggling with only limited success to overcome the deep poverty it has endured for centuries.

The chaos takes many forms: riots between Hindus and Muslims over disputed places of worship; provocative marches staged by a nationalist Hindu movement that has found favor with alienated city dwellers in the densely populated north; undeclared wars between private caste armies in the countryside; a violent Sikh separatist movement in the Punjab; a popular rebellion and civil war in the disputed northern state of Kashmir, and countless other insurrections large and small.

For the four and a half decades since independence, the most tangible force holding India together has been the omnipresent state — a labyrinthine web of bureaucracy, nationalized industry, close-knit family business monopolies and political strongmen. The state, in turn, has been dominated by Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, which has governed India for all but five years since independence.

Congress, for its part, has been dominated by a single family, the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty, which began with independence leader Jawaharlal Nehru and ended — at least for the forseeable future — on Tuesday night near a campaign platform in Tamil Nadu, with the death of Mr. Nehru's grandson, Rajiv Gandhi.

Before Mr. Gandhi's death, a reporter traveling through riot-torn, impoverished villages and towns across India heard two strains of thought about the country's future. Optimists described the upheaval as a cleansing of old, corrupt institutions and ideas, and asserted that India would endure and move forward confidently. Pessimists, on

See CRISIS, Page 2

Douglas P. Curran/Agence France-Presse

Rajiv Gandhi's coffin being carried from a plane in New Delhi.

Ethiopian Rebels Advance on Collapsing Army

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Rebel forces backed by captured tanks and artillery advanced Wednesday on the collapsing Ethiopian Army, coming within 20 miles (about 30 kilometers) of the capital, according to Western diplomats.

Rejecting appeals from the United States and the Ethiopian government to accept an immediate cease-fire, the rebels appeared poised either to force their way into the capital or to dictate a settlement at U.S.-sponsored peace talks scheduled to begin in London on Monday.

After the resignation from the presidency and the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam on Tuesday, the government appeared virtually powerless to stop the rebel advance as hundreds of dejected army troops began swarming into the capital.

The newly installed president, Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, dispatched the Presidential Guard to the western outskirts of the city to establish a defensive perimeter, while he spent the better part of the day meeting with foreign ambassadors.

"He appealed to us to do everything possible to reach a cease-fire," said a ranking Western envoy. The diplomat added that his greatest concern was of the danger that the rebels would force "a dispirited rabble of troops to descend on the capital."

The rebel advances climax 30 years of civil strife first against Emperor Haile Selassie and, since 1974, against a Marxist-inspired military regime.

The oldest rebel group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, is fighting for the independence of the northern province of Eritrea situated along the Red Sea. The loosely aligned Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, which is dominated by the Tigrean ethnic group, seeks to replace the ruling Amhara elite.

As rebels advanced into Genet, a town just west of the capital, retreating soldiers looked dazed as they wandered in small groups without their commanding officers back to the capital. Peasants living along the road offered the soldiers food and water, but otherwise went on with their lives as if unaware that the war was about to flood into their lives.

A strange giddiness appeared to grip Addis Ababa, as government workers driving cranes removed giant wall signs depicting Colonel Menguistu in victorious poses. Hundreds of people gathered around the legislative office building, laughing and dancing as a 15-foot (4.5-meter) poster of Mr. Menguistu was unbolted from the building's facade.

Heavy fighting was reported across much of the north and west of the country. Remnants of the army stiffened its resistance against Tigrean rebels attacking from the northeast, but the capital's western flank appeared virtually clear for the rebel advance.

A Western diplomat said the air force had failed to attack the advancing tanks apparently because several MiG fighters had been downed in the past week by captured ZU-23 anti-aircraft guns.

"It's hard to call the rebels guerrillas anymore," the diplomat said. "It's now likely that the guerrillas can take the capital without much of a fight."

Allied Eritrean forces were reported advancing on Assab, the last port controlled by the government, while other Eritrean guerrillas took the highlands overlooking Asmara, the provincial capital of Eritrea. From their positions, the guerrillas were expected to mount an artillery attack on the Asmara airport to cut off 100,000 army troops from supplies airlifted from Addis Ababa.

U.S. officials continued to press the rebels

See ETHIOPIA, Page 8

Kiosk

Inter Milan Wins in Soccer

ROME (AP) — Internazionale of Milan captured the UEFA Cup Wednesday, its first European soccer trophy in 26 years, by beating Roma on a 2-1 aggregate after the second leg of the final.

Roma won the match, 1-0, on a late goal by Ruggiero Rizzitelli but could not make up for a 2-0 defeat in the first leg in Milan two weeks ago.

Royals Fire Manager

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — John Wathan was dismissed on Wednesday as manager of the Kansas City Royals, who are last in the American League West. Bob Schaefer, a dugout coach, was named interim manager. The Chicago Cubs, meanwhile, hired Jim Essian, manager of their Triple-A Iowa team, to replace Don Zimmer, who was dismissed a day earlier.

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General News

U.S. will lift its ban on aid to Yugoslavia only if a Croat becomes president. Page 3.

Business/Finance

The new EC mergers panel won important concessions from Fiat. Page 11.

Crossword Page 3.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
Up 4.25 2,910.33	DM	1.7227
	Pound	1.7283
	Yen	137.82
	FF	5.8455

Trevor Samson/Agence France-Presse

WINNIE MANDELA ARRESTED — Winnie Mandela, on bail after her conviction of kidnapping and being an accessory to assault in connection with the 1988 abduction and beating of four young men, being arrested Wednesday in Johannesburg. Mrs. Mandela was arrested twice during the day after scuffling with the police in demonstrations for the release of political prisoners.

Baker: Settlements Stall Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusually blunt criticism of the Israeli government, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Wednesday that nothing had more complicated his efforts to convene Arab-Israeli peace talks than Israel's continuing settlement building in the occupied territories.

Mr. Baker's declaration marked something of a rhetorical shift in U.S. policy on this issue by singling out Israeli settlement building as the major obstacle to peace.

It was prompted, though, Mr. Baker said, by his four trips to the Middle East in the last two months, during which the Israeli government initiated or expanded Jewish settlements on each trip, antagonizing Arab leaders and making it more difficult for them to show flexibility toward Israel.

"Nothing has made my job of trying to find Arab and Palestinian partners for Israel more difficult than being greeted by a new settlement every time I arrive," Mr. Baker said during testimony before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on foreign operations. "I don't think that there is any bigger obstacle to peace than the settlement activity that continues not only unabated but at an enhanced pace."

Mr. Baker's remarks came at the end of two hours of testimony. He explained to the congressmen that his inability to organize an Arab-Israeli peace conference, despite 36 days of shuttling around the region, was primarily because Syria and Israel could not agree on what role the United Nations should play at such a conference and how often it would reconvene.

Throughout his testimony Mr.

See BAKER, Page 2

House Votes Big Defense Cuts

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House completed action on a $291 billion defense authorization bill Wednesday that cut deeply into some of the Bush administration's most cherished strategic systems.

The vote came as the House ended a three-day debate over the fiscal 1992 defense authorization bill, which restricts the Strategic Defense Initiative and the B-2 stealth bomber while continuing production of some conventional systems such as the M-1 tank and the V-22 tilt-rotor troop transport that the Pentagon wanted terminated or cut back.

The measure provides $3.5 billion for the SDI space-based missile defense program, well below the $5.2 billion sought by the White House. It also eliminates funding for the "brilliant pebbles" portion of SDI, which envisions orbiting more than 1,000 small missiles in space to intercept incoming ballistic missiles.

It also ends the B-2 stealth program at 15 planes. 60 short of what the administration wants. For next year, the bill eliminates the $3.2 billion sought by the White House to buy four more of the bombers.

At the same time, the House voted to reverse a three-year-old Pentagon policy and permit U.S. servicewomen and dependents serving overseas to obtain abortions at their own expense at military health facilities.

In a major departure, the bill also paves the way for women to fly combat missions for the air force and navy if those services agree to the change.

Although the bill funds at higher levels than the administration sought some conventional systems that performed well in the Gulf war — such as the M-1 tank, and the F-14 and F-16 fighters — the House Armed Services Committee chairman, Les Aspin, the Wisconsin Democrat, said the legislation was more a reflection of last year's budget summit talks and the

See ARMS, Page 2

Japan TV's Outer-Space Disaster Series

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Through the 1980s, Japan built what is widely regarded as one of the most technologically sophisticated television systems. Largely forgoing cable networks, it used satellites to beam programs directly to millions of Japanese households equipped with receiving dishes the size of pizza pans.

Now the system that brought television to remote mountain villages and formed the building blocks for the world's first high-definition television service is on the brink of collapse.

An improbable sequence of accidents, involving American and European-made rockets, destroyed two critical satellites as they were being launched. In a country that tends to distrust foreign technology in the best of times, Japan's experience in broadcasting seems bound to provide fuel to those who say the country should be more technologically self-sufficient, even if that means a bigger trade surplus.

Japanese newspapers and engineers ask why Japan, one of the world's greatest technological powers, relies on foreign-made rockets to keep its television system operating.

Some engineers say that behind the nationalistic comments about the superior reliability of Japanese-made equipment lies a deep technological insecurity: Thirty years after Japan began a space program, it is still unable to fend for itself.

The broadcast system's difficulties were compounded when engineering problems with satellites already in orbit forced broadcasters to trim their hours of operation. As the situation worsens, some channels may go off the air.

In broadcasting in most nations, satellites are used to pick up programming and send it to ground towers, which retransmit the signal to the region surrounding the tower. In Japan, the satellite signal is beamed directly to house-

See JAPAN, Page 13

Sonia Gandhi: From Turin to New Delhi, With High Marks

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Sonia Gandhi, the widow of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who was propelled Wednesday to the presidency of the Congress (I) Party, has rarely been active in mainstream politics and has kept a low profile in a family whose every move is followed across India with keen interest.

India's newest political leader was born on Dec. 9, 1944, as Sonia Maino into a middle-class Italian family in Turin.

Her family ran a small business and in the 1960s she traveled to England, where she studied English at Cambridge University and met Rajiv, whose mother, Indira Gandhi, had not yet begun her first term as prime minister.

Sonia Maino and Rajiv Gandhi fell in love and married at New Delhi in 1968. They had two children; the elder of them, a son, Rahul, now studies in the United States, while the daughter, Priyanka, attends the College of Jesus and Mary in New Delhi.

Mrs. Gandhi, 44, is now a naturalized Indian who has taken a deep interest in the preservation of India's culture and heritage and is a trained restorer of oil paintings. She speaks fluent Hindi, the main language of Northern India.

She took a two-year course in art restoration at the National Gallery of Modern Art in New Delhi and began spending several hours every day, five days a week at the National Museum and the Gallery where she worked with a team to restore paintings of India made by English artists in the 19th century and the early 20th century.

She also restored the works of Jamini Roy, one of the major Indian painters of this century, according to Laxmi Sihare, the director of the National Museum.

"She is a person of few words but a very strong personality, yet she never made us feel ill-at-ease, she never showed off any aspect of power," Mr. Sihare said, speaking of her years as an art restorer.

Mr. Gandhi's wife stopped her regular visits to the museum in 1989 after her husband lost office in elections that year.

Over the years, Sonia Gandhi traveled extensively in India and abroad with her mother-in-law, closely observing Indira Gandhi's intuitive grasp of politics, situations and ability to assess people quickly.

She was regarded as very close to her powerful mother-in-law. When Mrs. Gandhi was shot in October 1984 by her own Sikh guards, Sonia, clad in a housecoat, rushed to the site where India's leader lay, bleeding and dying, moments after the incident, while policemen and other aides had scattered.

It was one of the few moments when people had seen her lose her composure: "Oh, my God, Mummy, No!" she cried.

Sonia cradled Mrs. Gandhi's head and organized her swift evacuation to a hospital by the nearest available vehicle.

Although she had remained close to Mrs. Gandhi, she also tried to intervene on behalf of Maneka, the widow of Sanjay Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi's younger son who died in a stunt plane crash in 1980, prompting Rajiv Gandhi's entry into politics.

Maneka Gandhi, a rebellious daughter-in-law, was ousted from the prime minister's official residence in 1982 after she organized a political meeting attended by party rebels.

Sonia's intervention did not work, and the two families have kept a distance since, although the latest calamity has brought them together again on the personal level if not politically.

Maneka Gandhi is a minister in the caretaker government of Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar.

Sonia Gandhi apparently opposed her husband's initial involvement in politics, preferring a private and quiet life although they lived in the prime minister's house.

But when Mr. Gandhi, then a pilot with Indian Airlines, took the plunge, she supported him.

As mistress of the household, Sonia Gandhi was a gracious and thoughtful hostess to the foreign and Indian visitors who were guests in the Gandhi home.

But she jealously guarded her family's privacy, building a small circle of friends with whom she and her husband could relax.

Over the years, Sonia Gandhi has maintained good relations with her husband's constituents in Amethi, visiting them, listening to their problems and reporting back to her husband and his team.

The constituency is among the best developed in India with good roads in many parts, industries and telecommunications such as phones in a large number of villages.

During the current election, Mrs. Gandhi and Priyanka traveled extensively through Amethi campaigning for their man. If she contests an electoral race, it seems likely that she will pick Amethi, where she knows many residents by name but had turned down demands that she join party posts.

Sadan Ellis/Agence France-Presse

Angry and grieving supporters of Rajiv Gandhi breaking through a gate at his residence on Wednesday in New Delhi.

For Gandhi, Marigolds and Hush of Grief

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Friends, associates and security men carried Rajiv Gandhi's body from an air force ambulance on Wednesday afternoon and laid it in the sprawling, gracious mansion where his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, lived as India's first prime minister and where Rajiv Gandhi and his younger brother, Sanjay, grew up.

They took the body, wholly swathed in a white sheet — it was obviously only fragments of the politician who was beloved by a generation of young Indians — and placed it on a wooden platform, covered with white cloth, bedecked with marigolds and smelling of incense. Followers wept and his widow, Sonia, in sunglasses and wearing a white sari, sat silently on the floor with a few friends.

Earlier in the day, she had flown to Madras, where the body had been kept, and then flew back with it to New Delhi, arriving to a somber gathering that included President Ramaswamy Venkataraman and the caretaker prime minister, Chandra Shekhar. "He was no ordinary man, and this is no ordinary death," Mr. Shekhar said.

The widow is now an Indian citizen, but she was born in Italy and met Rajiv Gandhi at Cambridge in the 1960s, where they were both students. Mrs. Gandhi speaks Hindi, the main language of Northern India, fluently. She traveled extensively in India and abroad with her husband, is a qualified restorer of old paintings and an accomplished hostess, but she was initially reluctant to support her husband's entry into politics in 1980.

On Wednesday, mourners walked miles to stand under a blistering sun for hours before filing by Mr. Gandhi's body. They walked because there were no public buses. The local administration doubtless recalled the anti-Sikh killings after the assassination of Mr. Gandhi's mother, Indira, by Sikh guards in 1984, when rioters bent on vengeance drove hijacked buses to Sikh neighborhoods.

There were scattered reports of tension and minor clashes in a few neighborhoods in the city, but the situation was generally calm. Army troops had been deployed.

"They are not taking any chances this time," said a senior police official, referring to the use of troops and the delay in deploying them in 1984.

Government offices and educational institutions were closed at the beginning of a seven-day period of official mourning. The capital's wide avenues were empty, and markets were shut. The major trading centers as well as the stock market closed in a mark of respect to Mr. Gandhi, who promoted liberalization of India's stagnating economy.

"There is no anger, but there is anguish in our hearts," said Som Pal, a gas station worker. "There is a lot of grief and pain. He did not deserve to die like this, he was a good man."

That sense of stunned grief predominated at Teen Murti, the Nehru mansion that has been converted into a national museum.

Police Check Possibility Of a Suicide Mission

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The police on Wednesday were exploring the possibility that Rajiv Gandhi was slain by a woman who carried out a suicide bombing, but the authorities said they still had no firm idea of who was behind the assassination.

The government appointed a special commission, headed by a supreme court justice, to supervise the investigation into the slaying.

Several public figures and newspapers in India as well as Tamil groups in Sri Lanka have said that the island's dominant separatist group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, was a main suspect.

Spokesmen for the rebels said they had nothing to do with it. There has been no credible claim of responsibility for the act.

Nevertheless, the Sri Lankan Navy increased patrols in case Tamil Tiger guerrillas had been involved and were trying to get back to Sri Lanka from southern India, where the former prime minister was slain in a bomb explosion Tuesday night.

"The navy has been put on extra vigil to look for any boats trying to get in," a military official said. "If the Tigers were responsible, they will try to escape to Sri Lanka's northeast."

The Press Trust of India, reporting from Madras, said investigative teams were checking whether an unidentified woman, whose head was blown 50 feet (16 meters) away by the explosion that killed Mr. Gandhi, had a bomb wired to her.

The news agency said the theory was one of several being investigated by a high-level team, but that no conclusions had been drawn yet.

Police sources said the initial belief that the bomb was in a garland or bouquet of flowers presented to Mr. Gandhi at an election rally appeared to have been discounted when the suspected basket was found intact.

"It could have been two bombs or one," a source said.

The explosion at the entrance to a political rally in the Tamil Nadu state town of Sriperumbudur left at least 16 dead and 50 injured.

Police were interested in an anonymous call to a newspaper office in Bangalore claiming responsibility for the assassination.

Officials said the call could not be dismissed, but that it offered no clue to the killers' identity.

The caller said the former prime minister was killed to exact revenge for minority groups in India and Sri Lanka who are seeking their own homelands, the said.

"The mode of execution was that the explosive was camouflaged in the petals of the garland presented by an aged women not a member of this group," an editor quoted the caller as saying.

The caller said the assassination was to avenge "all injustices done to Tamilians, Sikhs, Kashmiris and northeasterners," the editor said.

"I can't say it is a hoax," a Bangalore police official said. "But there is absolutely no clue at all about the identity of the killers from the statement."

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

BAKER: *Blunt Criticism of Israel*

(Continued from page 1)

Baker seemed to lay the blame very evenly on Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and President Hafez Assad of Syria and suggested that if they could just overcome these procedural issues all other elements of the peace conference would fall into place.

He detailed, in fact, several key areas where agreement had already been reached between Arabs and Israelis: that the conference would aim to achieve a comprehensive settlement through direct talks between Israel and Arab states and between Israel and the Palestinians; that negotiations between Israelis and Palestinians would first address an interim self-government solution and then the permanent status of the occupied territories, and that "Palestinians would be represented in the process by leaders from the occupied territories who accept the phased approach, and who commit to living in peace with Israel."

Administration officials said President George Bush still had not decided whether to send Mr. Baker back for yet another push to close the remaining gaps or to invite the parties to Washington for a high-pressure sell or to quietly drop this whole issue, at least for a while.

Mr. Baker said he even tried to arrange a deal between Israel and its Arab neighbors, whereby the Arab states would suspend their boycott of Israel or their state of belligerency with it in return for Israel's suspending settlements, but was rebuffed by both the Israelis and the Arabs.

"I have about decided that we're not going to get any movement on settlement activity before we have an active peace process going," Mr. Baker said, "and it's going to be just that much more difficult to get a peace process going if we can't get any action on settlement activity."

INDIA: *Shaken Followers Call on Widow to Take Over as Party Leader*

(Continued from page 1)

now painfully aware of their vulnerability in a vast country with more than 844 million people engaged in a tumultuous political process.

Stock markets and banks did not open in India to prevent economic disruption.

All political parties are convening emergency meetings to discuss the assassination and consider ways to minimize its negative effects on the political process.

Messages of sympathy were coming in from all over the world as Mr. Gandhi's body was brought back to New Delhi by his distraught and weeping widow and her daughter, Priyanka. The Gandhis' son, Rahul, is on his way back from the United States.

No group has said it killed Mr. Gandhi, although police investigators in Tamil Nadu suspect that a Tamil nationalist suicide squad, possibly guerrillas of the Sri Lankan Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, could have been involved.

This separatist group — aided and trained by Indian intelligence agencies under Mr. Gandhi's mother, the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi — is fighting the Sri Lankan government from a steadily weakening position.

Sri Lankan officials say that the guerrillas were recently trying to reestablish ties with the Congress (I) Party and the Indian government.

Mr. Gandhi sent troops to Sri Lanka in 1987 to disarm the Tigers. Indians and guerrillas quickly became adversaries.

Then, in January of this year, Mr. Gandhi engineered the constitutionally questionable ouster of Tamil Nadu's elected state government under Chief Minister Muthivel Karunanidhi, a political rival.

Mr. Karunanidhi was accused of supporting the Tigers and offering them safe haven in Tamil Nadu.

Mr. Gandhi accused Mr. Karunanidhi of allowing law and order to deteriorate in his state. The Congress leader died with a governor of his own choosing in power.

The high-intensity explosion that killed Mr. Gandhi was very specifically targeted at him — whether in a bouquet of flowers, a garland of marigolds or the folds of a sari worn by an unidentified woman who was seen approaching him seconds before the blast. She was one of the 15 people killed.

In an interview Wednesday, N. Ram, editor of the Madras-based newsmagazine Frontline, said that parties and officials were acting cautiously in not apportioning blame before an investigation.

Naming an official scapegoat would only lead to a sharp increase in violence, he said, as the suspect group would be targeted by vigilantes.

CRISIS: *Indian Bomb May Have Caused Irreparable Political Damage*

(Continued from page 1)

the other hand, feared the nation was falling apart.

The pessimists now have more reason to worry. India's democratic state is still here — the bureaucracy, the sprawling public corporations — but the family that controlled it for so long is gone.

In some ways, Mr. Gandhi was felled by a political culture that he, his family and his party helped create in the last decade — a culture of violence and expediency, in which Congress politicians often seemed to believe that the best way to solve a problem was to beat it into submission.

When Indira Gandhi, Rajiv's mother and predecessor as prime minister, sent tanks and commandos to root out separatist militants in the Golden Temple, the Sikh holy shrine, in Punjab in June 1984, she set the stage for her own violent assassination four months later.

When Rajiv Gandhi brought convicted murderers and kidnappers onto his parliamentary campaign ticket in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, when he endorsed violent election-rigging in Kashmir in 1987, and when he tolerated widespread crime and corruption throughout the party and bureaucracy he oversaw, he gave succor to extremists across the spectrum who argued that violence and assassination were justifiable means to their ends.

As this culture of violence flourished under Congress Party rule during the 1980s, India's previously stable state was undermined by its failure to deliver clean government and economic prosperity to a people who, although hindered by illiteracy and feudalism, have come in recent years to expect something better than what they have.

With growing strength, India's middle class has been demanding a government based on fair play, equal opportunity and a free market.

Still, there is a dark side to India's silent, middle-class revolution.

Sensing the disgust and alienation among voters fed up with the decaying Congress rule, the country's previously tiny core of Hindu militants rushed into the void, promising that if Indians, particularly those in the middle and lower-middle classes, would only restore their ancient religion to its place in government — and stop coddling the Muslims and poor so exalted by the Congress — then the country could march forward with confidence.

The Hindu revivalists' appeal — an amalgam of religious hatred, nationalism and spiritual piety — took off in the elections of 1989, when the Bharatiya Janata Party won almost 20 percent of the seats in parliament.

In the voting for parliament that began Monday, and has now been suspended because of the assassination, the Bharatiya Janata was in a position, according to polling data, to more than double its strength.

ARMS: *House Votes for Big Cuts*

(Continued from page 1)

declining Soviet threat than of the lessons learned during the war.

He declined to predict what would happen to the B-2 and SDI during later negotiations with the Senate — which has yet to act on a defense bill.

But he said that at some point, probably not this year, Congress would have to make a definitive decision on the ultimate size of the B-2 bomber fleet.

The vote to allow access to abortions at overseas military hospitals marked a reversal by the House from last year's vote on the same issue, and was hailed by abortion rights advocates as a clear indication that the 102d Congress would be more receptive to their arguments than the last Congress.

"The passage of this measure is a major show of strength for pro-choice forces in Congress and a significant step toward the enactment of federal legislation guaranteeing the right to choose," said Kate Michelman, executive director of the National Abortion Rights Action League.

Anti-abortion lawmakers portrayed Wednesday's action as a vote for abortion on demand. They said that despite the outcome in the House, the issue would die because President George Bush has vowed to veto the defense bill if it contains the abortion amendment.

During Wednesday's debate, the House defeated amendments that would have required random drug testing for all Defense Department employees and that would have killed the Midgetman single warhead nuclear missile program.

4 Bombs Explode in Istanbul

Reuters

ISTANBUL — Four bomb explosions on Tuesday night damaged government offices in separate deistricts in Istanbul and slightly wounded a passer-by, the Anatolian News Agency said Wednesday.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Site Is Chosen for Ulster Peace Talks

BELFAST (AP) — All parties in the Northern Ireland peace initiative have agreed on a location for talks involving the Irish government, the British government has announced.

Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, said Tuesday that Stormont Castle in Belfast had been accepted as a site, thus overcoming one of the primary obstacles to negotiations intended to lead to restoration of self-government.

Britain said Friday that the talks would not begin as planned this week. Protestant Unionist leaders had objected to Mr. Brooke's plan for the second phase of the process: negotiations between the Northern Ireland parties and the Irish government. A third phase involves negotiations between the British and Irish governments.

Libraries Told Not to Bar Homeless

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — Libraries may not bar homeless people just because they loiter or smell bad because such a ban violates their First Amendment rights, a federal judge ruled Wednesday.

Judge H. Lee Sarokin of U.S. District Court said the rules were unconstitutional because they were overly broad and violated the First Amendment by curtailing access to books, newspapers and other library materials. In a written opinion, the judge said that poor personal hygiene could reach a point where it interfered with others who wished to use the library, but added that everybody had a right to use the library. "If we wish to shield our eyes and noses from the homeless, we should revoke their condition, not their library cards," he wrote.

The rules were imposed by the Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township. The American Civil Liberties Union and attorneys for a homeless man, Richard Kreimer, challenged the rules.

Pretoria Bans Spears, as ANC Asked

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — The government on Wednesday acceded to the African National Congress demand and officially prohibited the carrying of spears, along with other primitive weapons, in areas afflicted by unrest around Johannesburg.

The announcement confirmed reports of such an agreement after a meeting Monday between President Frederik W. de Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Chief Buthelezi had contended that the carrying of spears by his supporters was part of their Zulu cultural identity.

But the African National Congress objected to any exemption of such weapons, which have been used by Inkatha supporters in recent violence in the black townships. Mr. de Klerk had previously exempted the spears in announcing a ban on other weapons.

South Korea's Prime Minister Quits

SEOUL (Combined dispatches) — Prime Minister Ro Jai Bong resigned Wednesday in an attempt to calm the protests that have paralyzed the administration of President Roh Tae Woo for nearly a month.

The prime minister told the president that he was leaving the government "to accommodate the people's sentiment and rejuvenate the atmosphere for conducting national affairs."

After Mr. Ro's resignation, a construction worker set himself on fire and jumped from the roof of a hospital morgue in Kwangju in the ninth self-immolation protest against the government. Six of the nine have died. Witnesses said the man, Chung Sang Sun, 26, was taken to the Chonnam University hospital in critical condition. *(LAT, AP)*

For the Record

Britain said Wednesday that it had agreed in principle to restore diplomatic relations with Albania, which were severed more than 50 years ago. *(Reuters)*

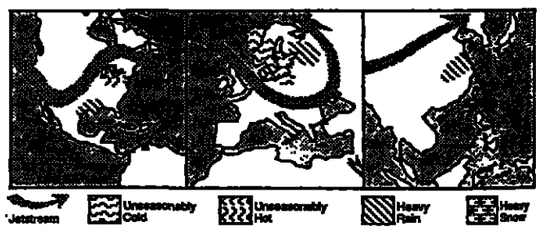
TRAVEL UPDATE

The British Foreign Office issued an advisory Wednesday on travel to India after the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, saying that violence was possible throughout the country and urging visitors to exercise "extreme cantion." *(AFP)*

Strikes for higher pay Wednesday made gasoline scarce in Spain, forced suspension of several Iberia Air Lines flights and stopped commuter and long-distance trains. *(AP)*

Air traffic controllers and airport security staff members in Algeria suspended their strike Wednesday after a two-day stoppage that had disrupted flights, the national airline, Air Algerie, said. *(Reuters)*

The Weather



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Midsummerlike warmth will continue across the Ohio Valley and mid-Atlantic states today. In fact, the whole central and eastern United States will be warm. Showers and thunderstorms will be on the prowl in the central Gulf states.

Europe
Much of Scandinavia will have windy and cool weather today. There will be clouds and a few passing showers holding temperatures to the chilly 40s and lower 50s F. Heavy rain is likely from the west central USSR into southern Finland today.

Asia
Torrential rains will soak east central China today. The area of showers and thunderstorms will extend to northern and northeastern China. Korea and southwestern Japan could turn showery as well. Much of Japan will remain warm and dry today.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low Wx	Today C/F	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low Wx	Tomorrow C/F
Algarve	25/77	16/60 s	22/72	1 1/51	pc	
Amsterdam	19/67	8/47	pc	16/60	8/47	pc
Athens	29/79	16/60	pc	24/75	14/58	pc
Barcelona	23/74	14/58	s	23/73	13/55	pc
Belgrade	22/71	14/57	pc	19/66	12/54	sh
Berlin	15/59	8/46	r	15/59	8/46	c
Brussels	18/67	9/48	pc	17/62	8/46	pc
Budapest	19/67	9/48	pc	16/61	9/48	c
Copenhagen	14/58	6/42	r	12/54	9/48	r
Costa Del Sol	28/79	17/63	s	23/74	10/50	s
Dublin	18/64	10/50	s	22/72	9/48	s
Edinburgh	18/64	9/48	s	18/65	7/45	s
Florence	24/76	11/51	s	22/71	11/52	pc
Frankfurt	18/64	9/48	pc	18/65	9/48	pc
Geneva	22/71	11/51	s	17/63	9/47	pc
Helsinki	13/56	6/42	sh	14/57	7/45	r
Las Palmas	24/76	16/61	pc	25/77	16/60	pc
Lisbon	25/77	16/60	s	22/71	13/55	pc
London	18/65	8/46	pc	18/65	10/50	pc
Madrid	28/82	11/52	s	25/79	10/50	s
Milan	23/74	11/52	s	21/69	10/50	pc
Moscow	17/63	10/50	r	21/69	11/51	r
Munich	18/64	11/51	pc	16/60	9/48	c
Nice	24/76	13/56	pc	21/70	10/56	pc
Oslo	16/61	7/45	pc	15/59	6/43	pc
Paris	22/71	11/51	s	18/64	8/47	pc
Prague	16/61	9/48	c	13/55	9/48	c
Reykjavik	6/42	3/37	pc	6/42	3/37	pc
Rome	24/76	11/52	s	21/70	10/50	sh
Stockholm	11/51	3/38	sh	13/55	2/35	pc
Strasbourg	21/69	9/48	s	17/63	8/47	pc
Venice	24/76	12/53	s	21/70	10/50	pc
Vienna	18/65	9/48	pc	16/61	8/46	sh
Warsaw	17/63	9/48	c	14/57	8/46	c
Zurich	19/67	11/52	s	17/63	8/46	pc

Middle East

Ankara	21/70	11/51	pc	21/70	9/48	pc
Beirut	29/84	18/65	pc	29/84	18/65	pc
Cairo	33/92	19/66	s	29/85	13/56	s
Damascus	34/76	18/60	s	25/77	17/62	pc
Istanbul	20/68	14/57	sh	20/68	12/53	s
Jerusalem	26/78	13/56	s	27/80	12/53	s
Riyadh	41/106	31/88	pc	41/106	31/88	pc

Oceania

Auckland	18/65	10/50	sh	18/65	10/50	sh
Sydney	21/70	9/48	sh	22/72	9/48	pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx	Today C/F	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low Wx	Tomorrow C/F
Bangkok	36/97	26/79	t	37/88	26/79	pc
Beijing	32/90	16/60	sh	32/90	16/60	pc
Hong Kong	32/90	26/78	t	32/90	26/78	pc
Manila	36/96	24/76	sh	36/96	24/76	pc
New Delhi	41/106	27/81	t	41/106	27/81	t
Seoul	27/80	19/66	s	28/82	19/66	s
Shanghai	33/90	19/67	sh	33/90	19/67	pc
Singapore	33/92	25/77	t	33/92	25/77	t
Taipei	32/90	21/69	sh	32/90	21/69	pc
Tokyo	24/75	18/65	pc	24/75	18/65	sh

Africa

Algiers	24/75	16/60	s	22/72	10/50	pc
Cape Town	22/71	7/45	sh	22/71	7/45	pc
Casablanca	32/89	13/56	s	32/89	13/55	pc
Harare	29/84	17/63	pc	29/84	18/65	pc
Lagos	38/100	26/79	pc	38/100	26/79	pc
Nairobi	26/78	16/60	sh	26/78	16/60	pc
Tunis	24/75	17/63	pc	27/80	17/63	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	18/60	11/52	c	18/65	11/52	pc
Caracas	31/88	24/76	t	32/90	23/74	pc
Lima	23/74	14/58	c	24/76	14/58	pc
Mexico City	32/90	17/62	pc	33/92	18/64	pc
Rio de Janeiro	26/78	18/64	pc	24/76	18/64	pc

North America

Anchorage	20/68	9/48	s	20/68	9/48	s
Atlanta	29/84	19/66	t	29/85	19/67	pc
Boston	20/68	12/54	pc	28/82	17/62	pc
Chicago	22/83	20/68	pc	26/83	18/65	t
Denver	22/71	9/48	t	25/77	12/53	pc
Detroit	21/87	19/66	pc	31/87	14/57	t
Honolulu	29/84	20/68	pc	30/86	21/70	pc
Houston	31/87	22/72	t	32/89	22/72	t
Los Angeles	24/76	13/55	s	22/72	14/57	pc
Miami	29/85	25/77	t	31/87	24/76	t
Minneapolis	27/81	16/61	t	27/80	15/59	pc
Montreal	25/77	15/59	sh	27/80	10/50	t
Nassau	32/89	24/75	t	32/89	24/75	sh
New York	28/82	18/60	pc	31/88	20/68	pc
San Fran.	21/69	11/51	s	19/67	9/48	pc
Seattle	18/65	8/46	pc	17/63	8/46	sh
Toronto	23/84	14/58	pc	28/82	9/48	t
Washington	31/88	20/68	pc	33/90	21/70	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, s-snow, Hce.
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U.S. Will Lift Aid Ban to Yugoslavs Only if Croat Is Elected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — The United States has informed Yugoslavia that it will lift a ban on aid only if the country ends a constitutional deadlock by naming a Croat, Stipe Mesic, as president of the six-republic federation, according to the Yugoslav press agency Tanjug.

Yugoslavia said it feared that a U.S. decision to halt $6 million in annual aid and to oppose loans to Yugoslavia by international lenders would isolate the Balkan nation and plunge it deeper into crisis.

President George Bush telephoned Prime Minister Ante Markovic on Monday evening to express concern about the crisis, which has led to growing fear of a civil war. Tanjug said Tuesday that Mr. Bush had expressed support for Mr. Markovic's efforts to hold Yugoslavia together.

But earlier, Washington sharply attacked Serbia for blocking Mr. Mesic's from the rotating post of federal president — which has left Yugoslavia without a president since last week — and said it had suspended economic assistance.

Washington did so under the so-called Nichols amendment, adopted in November, that allows prohibition of aid to Yugoslavia unless certain conditions are met.

"A softening of the consequences of the Nichols amendment will depend partly on whether Mr. Mesic will be allowed to take over the post of president of the state presidency," the U.S. ambassador, Warren Zimmerman, told Tanjug. "It is important that Yugoslavia quickly solve the problems of the presidency and that Mr. Mesic assume the post of president by annual rotation in the state leadership."

Tanjug reported Wednesday that leaders of the six republics and two provinces had indefinitely postponed what had been forecast as the final meeting on the crisis over the presidency. No further meetings were scheduled.

The State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said aid had been suspended because the leadership of Serbia, the largest republic, was exercising "severe repression in the Kosovo Province, has not conducted full, free and fair elections and is now acting to destabilize the Yugoslav presidency."

In Belgrade, the Socialist Party newspaper Politika and official television accused the United States in effect of waging war against Yugoslavia by subjecting it to economic, political and military pressures. A broadcast report called the crisis over federal unity and leadership a "special war in which radical goals will be achieved by force and foreign intervention."

Serbia and its allies on the eight-member presidency blocked Mr. Mesic's appointment to the post, which rotates among the republics, asserting that he would "dismember" Yugoslavia to meet Croatia's goal of turning the federation into a loose alliance of sovereign states.

The State Department has accused Serbia, which wants to keep Yugoslavia a centrally ruled federation, of destabilizing the presidency. Croatia says Serbia wants to dominate Yugoslavia.

In an initial reaction, Prime Minister Markovic told President Bush that Yugoslavia's already huge economic problems would be worsened by the U.S. steps.

"Markovic pointed out the need to establish normal cooperation with the International Monetary Fund," Tanjug said. "He also outlined the difficulties Yugoslavia would encounter."

Yugoslavia is seeking $3.5 billion in foreign loans this year in addition to a $1.1 billion standby loan from the International Monetary Fund. The loans are linked to an IMF accord. *(Reuters, AP)*

Mukesh Akasie/The Associated Press

Vice President Dan Quayle, left, and President Suharto of Indonesia beginning talks on Wednesday at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta.

Quayle to Bypass Manila for Gandhi Funeral

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Vice President Dan Quayle's sometimes doubtful visit to the Philippines was finally ruled out Wednesday because of the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, the U.S. Embassy said.

The announcement ended weeks of speculation here that Mr. Quayle would be visiting Manila to sign a treaty extending the lease of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Stanley Schrager, said: "Mr. Quayle will not be coming to Manila. He will proceed directly from Jakarta to India to attend the funeral of Rajiv Gandhi, so he will not be visiting other countries of Southeast Asia during his current trip."

Officials in Washington said the United States and the Philippines had made some progress in base negotiations but not enough for Mr. Quayle to visit Manila.

"There has been some movement, but it doesn't take us to closure," one Americane official said.

He said the key change since last week was that the United States was convinced that President Corazon C. Aquino was fully informed about the American position on the bases and that she had become personally involved in the issue.

Mrs. Aquino met with the U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, on Saturday. The Philippines has have been fully informed and Mrs. Aquino "is engaged in the process," the American official added.

Manila has offered a seven-year deal at $825 million a year to extend the lease on Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station, the largest U.S. military bases in Asia. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Senators Join Ban On Speech Fees

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By a wide margin, the Senate has voted to join the House of Representatives and the executive branch in barring the speaking fees with which many senators supplement their incomes.

But the ban on speaking fees was approved as an amendment to a bill that would overhaul the congressional campaign finance system, and the larger bill's prospects for enactment are uncertain at best.

As a result, many senators considered a vote for the amendment, which passed by 72 to 24, a safe way to counter a perception among some voters that politicians are money hungry and out of touch with their constituents.

Indeed, a nearly identical amendment was passed by the Senate last August and by a nearly identical vote, 77 to 23. But the matter went no further because the proposal was part of a campaign finance bill that never became law.

Still, the vote on Tuesday put senators on record for the second time on a touchy issue, and the amendment's sponsor, Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, said later that he would consider attaching the measure to a different bill if the campaign finance legislation was not enacted this time.

Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, who was the main opponent of the measure, proposed an amendment calling for a ban on speaking fees in exchange for a raise. He later withdrew it, apparently because of a lack of support.

Mr. Stevens said he refused to believe that a senator engaged "in dreadful behavior by accepting a $2,000 speaking fee." But he went on:

"I'm perfectly willing to do away with honorariums. In fact, I'd do it today if the Senate had the courage to match the House's pay," which is now $125,100 a year, as against $101,900 for senators.

The ban on speaking fees for House members and all other federal employees except senators took effect in January. The House passed the ban in 1989 as part of a package that also raised its members' salaries, which were then $89,500 a year.

Reluctant then to approve a large raise for itself, the Senate instead allowed its members to continue receiving speaking fees, but in gradually smaller amounts as their salaries increased through annual cost-of-living raises. The cap on speaking fees that senators can keep this year is $23,837.

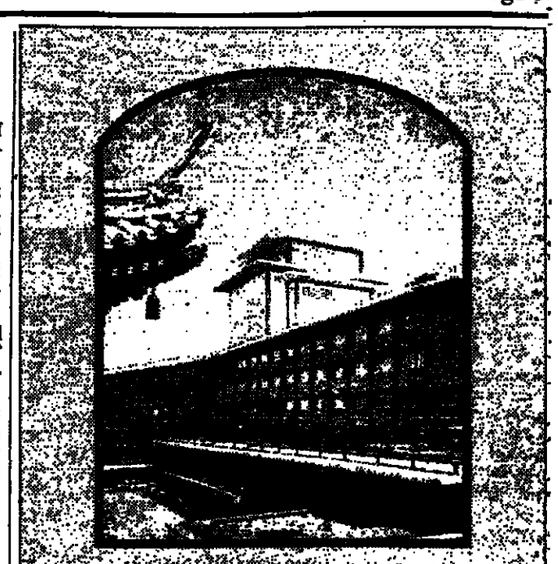
Tehran Protests After U.S. Ship Fires on Vessel

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran said it protested to the United States on Wednesday over what it said was an attack by a U.S. ship on an Iranian vessel. It said an Iranian vessel was damaged and a sailor was wounded.

The Pentagon Wednesday reported an incident involving two unidentified ships. It said the Navy's Gulf command ship, La Salle, returned fire when it was fired on by two ships in the central Gulf Tuesday night.

The Iranian press agency IRNA said the Swiss ambassador, who looks after U.S. interests in Iran, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive the protest.



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Pyongyang-Tokyo Talks End in Anger

The Associated Press

BEIJING — North Korea's deputy foreign minister made angry accusations against Japan on Wednesday after the breakdown of the third round of their talks on establishing diplomatic relations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Chon In Chol, who led the North Korean delegation, said he would refuse to attend another round of talks until Japan apologized for bringing up the issue of a Japanese woman reportedly abducted by North Korea and forced to train secret agents.

Last week, the woman who confessed to bombing a South Korean airliner in 1987 said she was sure she received some of her training as a North Korean agent from a woman who disappeared from Japan 13 years ago.

Mr. Chon said it was an "intolerable insult and provocation" to raise the issue in talks on establishing formal ties. He accused the Japanese of deliberately trying to disrupt the talks, which began here Monday.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman, Yuji Kumamaru, said the issue had to be raised because it had caused great concern among Japanese about whether Japan should establish relations with North Korea.

Mr. Chon said the talks on Wednesday opened with the Japanese side saying it would not establish formal relations unless North Korea agreed to allow international inspection of its nuclear plants.

He said Japan insisted that North Korea would not be fulfilling its obligations as a state if it continued to refuse.

"So we told them that if the Japanese government does not want to normalize relations, we would not have it," Mr. Chon said. "We have lived for 45 years without normal relations with Japan."

Mr. Kumamaru said, however, that he was not aware that the issue of the spread of nuclear weapons had been raised in the talks on Wednesday.

North Korea has insisted that its nuclear plants should not concern Japan, but Japan says it is important for confidence-building. Tokyo is concerned about reports that North Korea may be able to produce nuclear weapons in a few years.

Mr. Chon restated North Korea's position that the United States must allow simultaneous inspection of what it says are its nuclear weapons in South Korea.

Two previous rounds of talks in Pyongyang and Tokyo this year also ended in stalemate, and there seemed little chance that relations would be established soon.

But the head of the Japanese delegation said the third round had "contributed to understanding of each other's positions," Mr. Kumamaru said.

Lino Brocka, 52, Film Director, Dies

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — Lino Brocka, 52, the Philippines' leading film director, was killed on Wednesday in a car crash in Manila.

Mr. Brocka, who specialized in social commentary in his films and led street protests against martial law, censorship and U.S. military bases in the Philippines, was briefly jailed on sedition charges by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The director won acclaim at the 1989 Cannes film festival for "Fight for Us," which chronicles human-rights abuses by security forces since Mr. Marcos was overthrown in 1986.

Hoang Van Hoan, 86, Vietnam Defector to China

BEIJING (AP) — Hoang Van Hoan, 86, a founding member of the Vietnamese Communist Party who defected to China in 1979, died Saturday in Beijing, Chinese officials said Wednesday.

Television news said Mr. Hoang had been hospitalized since January with a lung infection.

His defection dramatized the divisions within the Vietnamese party in the 1970s over its growing reliance on Moscow and hostility toward China, which had aided the Vietnamese Communists during their wars against France and the United States.

Mr. Hoang was purged from his top party posts in 1976 for his pro-Chinese views, but did not make his move until after the brief Vietnamese-Chinese border war of early 1979. He left Vietnam for a medical checkup in Berlin, and disappeared during a plane refueling in Pakistan.

Nicholas Dante, 49, Co-author of 'A Chorus Line'

NEW YORK (NYT) — Nicholas Dante, 49, who won a Pulitzer Prize and a Tony Award as a co-author of "A Chorus Line," the longest-running show in Broadway history, died Tuesday at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in New York.

He died of AIDS, said David Lawson, a friend.

Mr. Dante, whose real name was Conrado Morales, started his career as a dancer, appearing in the choruses of shows including "Applause," on television and in nightclubs.

■ *Other Deaths:*

Joseph J. Maraziti, 78, a former Republican representative from New Jersey who gained national recognition as a staunch defender of President Richard Nixon during the Watergate investigation in *Congress, Monday in Boonton*, New Jersey.

3 Die in Soviet Copter Crash

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — A Soviet military helicopter hit a fog-shrouded mountain in Slovakia, killing all three crew members, the CTK press agency reported Wednesday. The accident occurred on Monday 360 kilometers (225 miles) southeast of Prague.

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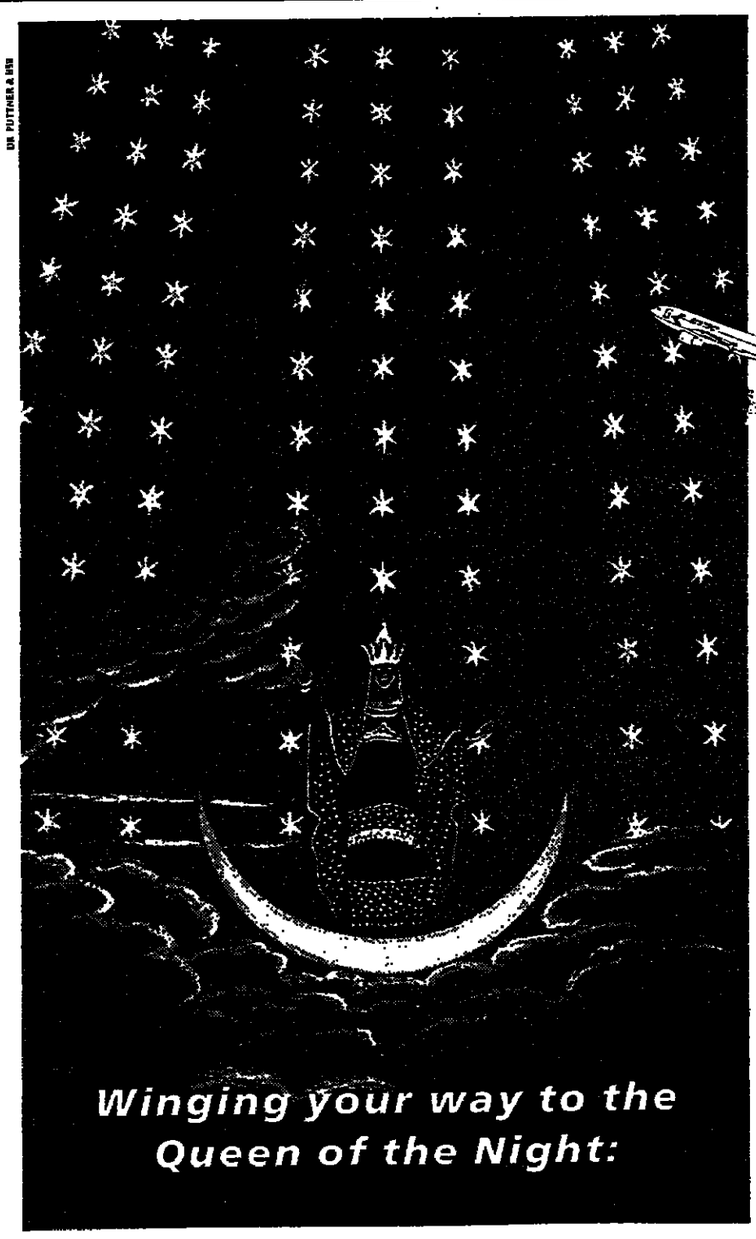

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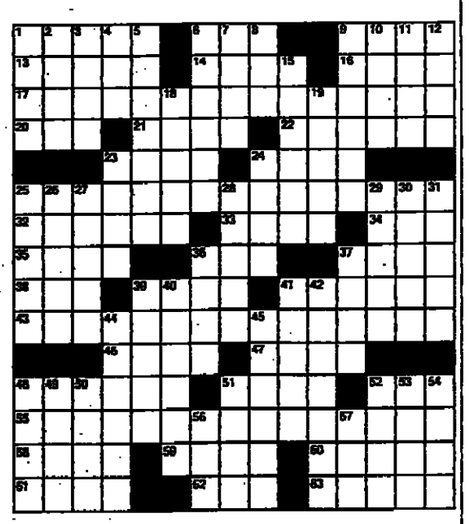

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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India Shocked Again

At the Edge of Chaos

With the gruesome murder of Rajiv Gandhi, India now teeters at the edge of an incalculable tragedy. This crime comes in the midst of an election that, even by India's standards, is appallingly violent. At least 185 people had died in the campaign before the election-rally bombing that decapitated Mr. Gandhi and incidentally killed some 14 of his followers. It would be sentimental to say that Mr. Gandhi was his country's best hope of finding its way out of the rising bloodshed that threatens to overwhelm its democratic institutions. But as a former prime minister and the likeliest candidate to be the next one, he was the central figure in Indian politics.

More than that, he was the third representative, and apparently the last, of the great family that has led Indian governments almost continuously since independence 44 years ago. His grandfather, his mother and he, with their Congress Party, have been the dominant force in the country. Mr. Gandhi came to the office when his mother, Indira Gandhi, was assassinated over a religious dispute seven years ago. Now Mr. Gandhi, at the age of 46, has died similarly.

As for the Congress Party, it has been in decline for many years. Its moral authority began to be eroded long ago by scandals and charges of corruption. Too long in power, the Congress Party became a machine with few aims beyond staying in office or, in the few interludes like the past 20 months when it was out, getting back in. The country's economy has been growing painfully slowly, and progress has been invisible to the majority of its people. In these circumstances it is not astonishing that the most bloody-minded kind of religious fanaticism has increasingly dominated political life. The current election was being held on three different days to enable the security forces to move from one riot-threatened state to another.

India and its friends abroad have taken great pride in its continuing demonstration that democracy and the rule of law can prevail even in a poor, heterogeneous country. But unless India's leadership can now turn the country away from murder as a routine instrument of political life, it appears likely to slide toward some combination of chaos, breakup and authoritarian rule. India can rescue itself only if the shock of this crime makes Indians see where their present path is taking them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Democrats Can Prevail

Whoever killed Rajiv Gandhi struck at democracy itself, just as did his mother's assassins seven years ago. But democracy survived then, and there is reason to hope that it will respond sturdily now.

One's first impulse was to join with President George Bush in grieving for India and wondering what the world had come to. That emotion soon yields to sympathetic anger. Americans know the agonies of assassination, and the terrible burden placed on leaders who seem craven if they heed security warnings and who risk violence if they mingle freely with their people.

But the measure of a society is not whether rabid or deranged killers lash out against order; it is how resiliently the society responds. The voters of India have a remarkable chance, in the national election now under way, to punish assassins by choosing skilled and temperate leaders. The sole consolation in this savage affair is that India today possesses such candidates.

From independence in 1947 until Indira Gandhi's murder in 1984, India was excessively dependent on a single dynasty and a single political movement. It was the Congress Party that guided India to freedom under the unchallenged leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajiv Gandhi's grandfather.

As India's secular democracy came of age, the grip of its founders loosened. The first great test came in 1971, when Indira Gandhi was voted from power in a ground swell of protest against her 19 months of repressive emergency rule.

A second test followed Mrs. Gandhi's impressive comeback in 1980, and the rise of Sikh separatism in Punjab, India's granary. Enraged by an armed assault on their sacred shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Sikh extremists killed Mrs. Gandhi. Almost in desperation, her party and country turned to her untested son, Rajiv.

Elected in his own right, Rajiv Gandhi proved a low-key leader in a tumultuous country. Whether he might have redeemed his subsequent fall in a corruption scandal with a triumphant comeback this week is now the stuff of speculation. But other leaders and parties have emerged to contest India's middle ground and cope with separatism and religious fundamentalism. Former Prime Minister V. P. Singh, a champion of lower castes, and his successor, the adroit centrist Chandra Shekhar, are plausible rivals or partners in a coalition with Mr. Gandhi's party.

So now, as it mourns Rajiv Gandhi, India faces a third great test, made more difficult by the swelling surge in election violence. It can prevail by seeking out and punishing his killers literally, as a matter of justice, and then again politically, by renewing its proud commitment to democracy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Overdue Exit in Ethiopia

Nothing befitted President Mengistu Haile Mariam's reign in Ethiopia better than its ending on Tuesday. He claimed to be a modernizing Communist, but his world was closer to that of Macbeth than Marx. For 14 years, he and his military cronies dominated their ancient nation by terror, conspiracy, corruption and massacre. For Ethiopia, the bitter fruit has been unremitting war, the forcible uprooting of peoples, catastrophic famine — and supine dependence on Soviet bloc arms and Western humanitarian aid.

Colonel Mengistu fled to Kenya a week before the scheduled start of U.S.-brokered peace talks in London between the central government and its rebel challengers. His departure improves the chance for a settlement with resurgent Eritrean and Tigrean rebels in the north. Whoever assumes leadership in Addis Ababa will face waning Soviet military support and a burgeoning famine. This gives some leverage to Western food donors to press for an end to civil war.

Peace in Ethiopia is a prize worthy of determined diplomacy. For decades, the entire Horn of Africa has been a proxy battleground for the Soviet Union and the United States, both of which opportunistically switched sides after the pro-Western Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed in 1974. Now peace is the precondition to recovery in a country where arms consume half the budget. A breakthrough in Ethiopia would also resonate in neighboring Somalia and Sudan, where millions are threatened by war and famine.

A fresh start in Ethiopia could also mean deliverance for the so-called Falashas, Ethiopian Jews whose plight has been cynically manipulated by the Mengistu regime. As many as 14,000 Falashas have been moved from their traditional villages to Addis Ababa, where they have been used as human counters to try to pry aid from Israel. Letting these people go would end a sordid game. And real movement toward peace would truly open American hearts and purses to millions in Ethiopia who are imperiled as much by unceasing violence as by drought and famine.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fast Track Means Trade

When the U.S. Congress votes on fast track, as it will in the next few days, the real question will be whether the United States should enter into trade agreements. Fast track is nothing more than a procedure to get these agreements enacted, along with the implementing legislation that they require. Either house of Congress can abolish fast track. The effect would be to cut off President George Bush's authority to negotiate any trade agreements that require legislation, as all the major ones do.

If fast track is extended, two negotiations will go forward. One, for a free trade agreement with Mexico, has not yet begun. The other, the worldwide Uruguay Round, is stuck in a quarrel over agriculture. The time to make up your mind is in the future, when and if the terms of these deals get clearer.

The accusations against fast track deserve answers. The most common is that it shuts Congress out of the process of developing the agreements. That is wrong, and the proof is the actual experience with all three of the previous agreements passed under fast track. In each case the congressional committees were deeply and actively involved while the negotiations were still under way. The president signed them only after Congress had been through every line of them. It played as large and influential a role in these agreements as in any other major legislation.

Fast track threatens American environmental standards, some of the opponents charge. But they can never quite show how or why. In fact, there is nothing in this procedure that weakens existing environmental protection or makes it easier for foreign governments to attack.

The prospect of a Mexican trade agreement in particular spooks a lot of people in Congress. It would certainly encourage more U.S. companies to open factories in Mexico. Would that damage the United States?

Consider an example. In the 1950s, low-wage industries like textiles were moving from New England to the South, over the bitter protests of the labor unions that now fight fast track. That migration certainly cost some New Englanders their jobs. But now, a generation later, New England is not only richer. It is richer in relation to the national average than it was 40 years ago, when the flight of the mills was beginning. Meanwhile Southern prosperity has grown even faster. The disparities between the country's richest states and its poorest are significantly narrower than they were in 1950.

The process that has worked across state borders will also work across national borders. The choice on fast track and trade is a choice about economic growth. Congress will not have a better opportunity this year to vote for growth and a rising standard of living in the United States.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

Now to Save a Secular, Centrist Legacy for All India

By Sunanda K. Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA — Rajiv Gandhi's assassination ends the dynasty that has governed India since independence in 1947, except for two short gaps adding up to less than five years. It also strikes a savage blow at the foundations of a democratic system that was already under intense strain and came close to breaking down during the run-up to the parliamentary elections in which Mr. Gandhi died.

Worse disaster may have been averted, at least for the time being, by the decision of T. N. Seshan, India's chief election commissioner, to defer the rest of the polls until next month. The orginal schedule was that Indians would elect 204 members of the lower house of Parliament in the first round last Monday, and another 303 on May 23 and 26. Elections for another 27 members, representing Assam in the northeast and the Punjab in the northwest (both states where there are strong independence movements), were due to be held on June 6, 8 and 22.

Mr. Seshan had decided on this unusual staggered timetable because it was clear even then that this would be a no-holds-barred election, and that the police, paramilitary forces and army would have to be deployed wherever votes were cast. Despite these precautions, about 110 people were killed in an extraordinarily vicious campaign. On the first day of voting there were more than 50 murders, as well as large-scale arson and looting.

This violence climaxed in the bomb blast on Tuesday night that has left many Indians numb with shock. It was no secret that Rajiv Gandhi had walked in the shadow of death since he became India's youngest prime minister, at the age of 40, in 1984. But political bloodshed has generally been confined to Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, sparing the tranquil south where he was cut down.

His death leaves India without a centrist leader who might have been able to chart a moderate course between the extreme positions taken by the two main rivals of his Congress Party: the Bharatiya Janata Party, with its medieval Hindu fanaticism, and the Janata Dal, which unabashedly foments strife between lower and upper Hindu castes to win the votes of the former.

In contrast, Mr. Gandhi and his party promised stability to a country that has been desperately wracked by contrary pulls in the last 18 months. There have been political upheavals, social turmoil, Hindu-Muslim killings, caste warfare and economic difficulties. Mr. Gandhi's adversaries — the caretaker prime minister, Chandra Shekhar, former Prime Minister V. P. Singh and the BJP chief, L. K. Advani — asserted, not without an element of truth, that the Congress Party's record hardly betokened stability. But voters seemed prepared to forgive Mr. Gandhi and forget his high-handed style of ruling in the past and his dependence on a group of self-seeking cronies.

All the opinion polls indicated that Congress would emerge as the largest party in the next parliament. Rajiv Gandhi was looking forward to that result for two special reasons. Electoral victory after 18 months in the political wilderness would have strengthened his argument that India cannot do without the Congress Party. It would also have been a triumphant personal vindication for a man who felt that he had been hounded out of office on the basis of unproven corruption charges.

It was not to be, just as the age of innocence — when Mr. Gandhi was India's knight in shining armor who would uplift society from the bullock cart age into the computerized 21st century — long ago dissolved in intrigue and political philandering.

But those who spoke to him at the start of his career were impressed by his down-to-earth common sense, his interest in mundane things like seeds and fertilizer, his commitment to alleviating the difficulties of daily life. He spoke then of dismantling a wasteful public sector, forcing India's corrupt and callous bureaucracy to be more responsive to public needs. He also spoke of cleansing the Congress Party of its entrenched power brokers.

For the future, Rajiv Gandhi was regarded as possibly the only political leader who could resist the BJP's reckless Hindu chauvinism and the Janata Dal's equally cynical caste politicking, to guarantee the security not only of the majority Hindus of all castes but also of India's minority Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. When it suits its purpose, the Congress Party does not hesitate to exploit ethnic, caste and religious antagonisms; but, compared to Mr. Advani and Mr. Singh, Rajiv Gandhi seemed the very model of secular propriety.

That secular legacy inherited from India's first prime minister, his grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru, might yet be saved if the Congress Party elects a successor who can rise above sectarian loyalties. The most likely candidates at the moment appear to be Pranab Mukherjee, a pipe-smoking professor with a computer-like brain who was finance minister and personal favorite of Mr. Gandhi's predecessor and mother, Indira Gandhi, and a former external affairs minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, who has a sweeping philosophical vision but is not necessarily gifted with political acumen.

While the leadership is debated, the poll postponement is expected to ensure that this time there are none of those horrendous reprisal massacres that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984. The hope is that passions will cool by June 12 and 15, the new dates for voting.

Perhaps the delay may not dilute the political fallout of Tuesday night's explosion. When Mr. Gandhi won a record victory in 1984, it was attributed to a wave of public sympathy generated by his mother's death two months earlier. Ironically, his own brutal end might now serve the Congress Party — and, indirectly, the cause of a liberal democratic social order in India — in much the same way.

The writer, editor of The Statesman, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Germany's Unrequited Chancellor Is Tired of Handing It Out

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Like all bankers, Helmut Kohl feels unappreciated and unrewarded by his spendthrift clients these days.

As Germany has committed $70 billion to finance a new political order to take over from the Cold War during the past 24 months, Mr. Kohl has become the world's most important banker as well as the German chancellor.

Wearing both hats, he came to Washington this week with money on his mind and iron in his sometimes wobbly backbone. Germany has done its share, even though most Americans do not seem to understand that, Mr. Kohl said, whenever he got the chance.

Less explicit but clear was his message that German largesse is reaching its limits, East and West. Payroll fatigue is setting in on the Rhine.

German largesse amounts to $33.7 billion in pledges and payments to the Soviet Union to end the Cold War and $11.5 billion to America and its allies to fight the Gulf war. Throw in $17 billion for Eastern Europe and small change elsewhere, and Germany has committed $70 billion in the past 24 months to political causes abroad.

Counting foreign aid, the State Department budget and other overseas nonmilitary projects, the United States now spends about $20 billion a year abroad. America's GNP is five times larger than Germany's.

Once reluctant to acknowledge the mercantile nature of the bargain he struck to buy the Soviet army out of Central Europe, Mr. Kohl in Washington called attention to it. He wanted to deflect criticism that Germany is not sharing the security burden. This added a defensive note to what should have been a triumphal occasion, his first visit here since German unification last October.

But the chancellor was right to make his point in this setting: Few Americans have paused to consider how much of the world's new security arrangements the German taxpayer has been underwriting, and the political implications of this arrangement.

What does $70 billion buy in today's political market? If your name is Helmut Kohl, you might conclude that it buys a collapsing Soviet Union, a demoralized and physically devastated eastern Germany that will take years to absorb, and an American ally that nags you publicly about lowering your interest rates to help get George Bush re-elected. And you might then put the brakes on buying into more bargains like this.

The new tightfistedness is seen in Bonn's coolness to Soviet requests for an additional $5 billion to pay for the crumbling installations and obsolete equipment that the Soviet army is leaving behind as it pulls its 380,000 troops out of Germany over the next three years.

Mr. Kohl continues to support Mikhail Gorbachev as the only leader capable of carrying out reform in the Soviet Union. But he apparently did not press Mr. Bush in their meetings here to support Mr. Gorbachev's bid to attend the Group of Seven industrial summit in London in July.

Like Mr. Bush, Mr. Kohl feels that the G-7 would have to come up with an aid package to restore confidence at home to make a Gorbachev trip to London worthwhile. And like Mr. Bush, Mr. Kohl is not eager to take a leading role in committing new billions to the economic shambles known as the Soviet economy.

"What Gorbachev needs urgently is economic advice," Mr. Kohl said with a straight face at a breakfast meeting with a group of Washington columnists on Tuesday, even though his own description of the Soviet economy as being in "a catastrophic situation" suggests that Mr. Gorbachev needs much more than advice. He added later in the conversation that coordinated Western financial assistance would also come in handy.

A new emphasis in Mr. Kohl's discussion of Soviet economic woes is the need for Western companies, rather than governments, to get involved in specific projects that can eventually finance themselves, such as repairing faulty Soviet gas pipelines that waste one third of Soviet natural gas deliveries before they get to market.

When I asked if Germany had tired of being banker to the new world order, Mr. Kohl chose to answer a different question, a sign of what most preoccupied him on this trip. Germany, he said fiercely, "is not going to experiment around with our currency — the stability of the Deutsche mark is an absolute priority."

He locked a door and tossed the key away with that answer. For weeks, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and his aides have been prodding the Germans to lower interest rates to stimulate the international economy. Mr. Brady has pushed hard on a closed German door because he has to: The export boom needed to lead the U.S. economy out of recession in time for the 1992 election may not happen if foreign interest rates remain high. But German fiscal policy is not part of the new world order, Mr. Kohl made clear this week. "I call the shots on this," he said.

Politics may be worth risking billions on, but German economic stability is too important to expose to the risks of inflation and currency speculation. For Banker Kohl, this is where the bucks stop.

The Washington Post.

Madame Seems a World-Class Protectionist, in Word at Least

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The new French prime minister, Edith Cresson, would do well to heed the lesson that quality counts. But Mrs. Cresson, a Socialist who has held four different ministerial posts for President François Mitterrand prior to this one, is a world-class protectionist who turns instead to "industrial policy" to solve economic problems.

She is committed to the view that consumers can be limited to poor-quality products by keeping high-quality products out — as the government attempted to do some years back by requiring Japanese VCRs to enter at the internal "port" of Poitiers, which had one customs official.

Mrs. Cresson's legendary hostility to Japan makes some American Japan-bashers look half friendly by comparison. Yet on her first day as Mr. Mitterrand's new prime minister, she decided to ape Japan's infamous Ministry of International Trade and Industry, by consolidating French ministries dealing with finance, foreign trade, industry and telecommunications into one giant department — under the previous finance minister, Pierre Bérégovoy — to be called the Ministry of Economics and Industry.

Setting up a new bureaucracy will not stop France's slide into recession or revive its exports. To accomplish those goals, French companies will have to make products that people want to buy, and evolve a global strategy for marketing them.

But the real question lurking behind Mr. Mitterrand's surprise decision to dump Michel Rocard in favor of Mrs. Cresson is the extent to which the president really intends to battle for a closed rather than an open, integrated Europe.

Mrs. Cresson announced to the world that it was her intention to make France an industrial power equal to Germany before the single European market becomes a reality. That means, if she is to be taken literally, that the number one French priority is no longer the success of Europe 1992.

"We are confronted with the necessity of constructing a balanced Europe, where France is as strong as Germany," she said. This is nonsense, reflecting the Gallic delusion of grandeur. Germany is Europe's leader — one of the three great global powers, half again as big as France, with a superior industrial base, a strong currency and a monetary policy that France must meekly follow.

So there may be less here than meets the eye in the Cresson appointment. It could be more the result of domestic French politics than a promise of sweeping economic policy changes in the making. First of all, it is Mr. Mitterrand who makes the key decisions, selecting and dismissing prime ministers at will. French trade and economic policy, in the end, will be set by him, not by Mrs. Cresson.

Some insiders suspect that Mr. Mitterrand's switch to the hard-knuckled Mrs. Cresson is simply a signal to his constituency on the left that he has not become as soft as they think. This scenario gains credibility from the fact that Mrs. Cresson's chef de cabinet will be Pascal Lamy, a dedicated European who knows that France can be a major player only as part of a strong Europe, not a fragmented one. (He probably was picked for Mrs. Cresson by Mr. Mitterrand.)

European Community officials, who distrust Mrs. Cresson, derive comfort from the fact that in any event France has only one vote in Europe-wide affairs. But that is not the whole story, since France and Germany are the main powers in Europe. As long as Chancellor Helmut Kohl hesitates to part company with Mr. Mitterrand, the French president retains power to block decisions made at Community headquarters in Brussels.

This was best illustrated by Mr. Mitterrand's success, to the dismay of the Bush administration, in getting Mr. Kohl to be unyielding on the question of cutting farm subsidies. That halted progress on the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. Questioned in Washington this week by American officials, Mr. Kohl gave no impression that he was abandoning Mr. Mitterrand, despite his commitment to Mr. Bush last year to get these trade talks on track.

Thus, by any test, Mrs. Cresson's appointment is a setback for those who believe in expanding global trade. The grand design of the European Commission under Jacques Delors has been, presumably, to make Europe stronger by reducing internal barriers to trade. It has been limited by the inward-looking influences of France, Italy and Spain, which will be emboldened by Mrs. Cresson.

Brussels knows that Europe must pull together, especially in high technology matters, in order to keep abreast of Japan and the United States. Thus it is unnerving to see such a blatant managed-trade advocate as Mrs. Cresson in high office, even if Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Lamy keep her on a tight leash.

The Washington Post.

For Our Common Yugoslav Interest

By Aleksandar Nenadovic

BELGRADE — On Sunday the Croatian Republic voted overwhelmingly to become a sovereign state. For weeks, Yugoslavia has been embroiled in a constitutional crisis over Serbs' refusal to accept Stipe Mesic, a Croat, as the next Yugoslav president. There is continued talk, both here and abroad, about the danger of civil war.

Can Yugoslavia survive?

When I returned to Belgrade in March after two and a half years in New York, I was prepared for the worst. Yet walking through the nicely renovated Knez Mihailova Street and Terazije, the heart of the Yugoslav capital, I felt more confused than frightened.

Nothing that one could see, hear or feel could be interpreted as a sign of crisis. At that moment, to paraphrase Mark Twain, the news of my country's death seemed premature.

I recalled a conversation I had had about a decade ago with an American diplomat in Belgrade who praised the painfully long and costly Yugoslav resistance to Stalinist orthodoxy, which was then still very much alive. He said he was deeply convinced that Yugoslavia had a chance to become a kind of a "socialist Switzerland."

When I mentioned nationalism, which could destroy this heterogeneous country, he replied, almost angrily: "Oh, don't be so melodramatic. Too many Yugoslavs, including Serbs, have gone too far into the modern civilization to go back to the wasteful, tribal animosities." Now, as I passed by a newly opened "Café Français" and a crowded Macdonald's, I wondered whether my American friend wasn't right.

Still, Yugoslavia is more than downtown Belgrade, and most Yugoslavs live their days in a nightmare created by the supremacy of passion over reason: fears, hatreds, threats, clashes, shootings, killings.

Why did it happen? Can it be resolved without Lebanonization, or, if there is no alternative to dissolution, can it at least be done without catastrophic bloodshed?

At this moment, everything is possible but nothing is certain. Yugoslavia seems like an old totalitarian order wrapped in an infantile democracy inside a poisonous nationalistic euphoria.

Until recently, the country had very important advantages in its transition from a one-party monopoly to a democratic, free market system because it has been open to the West much longer than the rest of Eastern Europe. It is the only former Communist country that has a coherent program of economic reforms, for which the government of Prime Minister Ante Markovic has been praised and supported almost the world over.

But therein lies the irony of Yugoslavia's agony: A federal government that has the program and the will to pull this society back from the edge is being treated almost like an enemy in its own country.

Leaders of the largest republics, Serbia and Croatia, and many others seem convinced that toppling the federal government, or at least blaming it for all the hardships of their beloved, proud nations, is the best thing to do. They are politically dependent on stoking nationalistic fever and using it as a weapon to defend their autocratic power.

Having the armed forces step in to save Yugoslavia is an admission of failure. Even if it helps to ease the dangerously high tensions and opens the way for compromise, it can also make things worse.

Political institutions are already humiliated and weakened, and the military, too, could fall apart because of nationalisms and narrow-mindedness. The result could be more, not less, of a civil war.

The present turmoil that threatens Yugoslavia's very existence is perhaps a last warning. It is a hopeful sign that an increasing number of influential individuals in all republics, not just lonely anti-nationalistic intellectuals, are coming out with sobering thoughts. Facing the chasm of dissolution and civil war, they are calling for democratic dialogue.

No one can do for Yugoslavs what they have to do for themselves. And that is, at long last and very fast, to stop shouting and shooting and start talking and looking for compromises that are in the common interest.

The writer is a former editor and U.S. correspondent of the Belgrade daily Politika. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Irish Manifesto

NEW YORK — A manifesto has been endorsed by several Branches of the Irish National League in America. The document says a solution of the Irish problem does not lie in active revolution, but when the destinies of Europe shall be in the course of settlement in war that all know to be impending, the flower of the British Army can be tied up in Ireland. Then, co-operating with the passive resistance of the Irish at home, the Irish race in all lands will exercise its political and diplomatic power to ruin British commerce.

1916: Belgian Stallions

LE HAVRE — It is now known that the German military authorities, by means of dishonest manoeuvres, are denuding Belgium of her magnificent race of draught horses. Not content with requisitioning or openly stealing thousands of Belgian horses, the Germans have exported the most celebrated stallions under the pretext of "keeping them from harm during the war," promising to restore them as soon as peace is declared. But the Germans have sent them to Scandanavia and have sold them by auction.

1941: Martinique's War

VICHY — [From our New York edition:] French naval, land and air forces on the island of Martinique, in the French West Indies, have been ordered to take precautions against "possible United States aggression," it was reported today [May 22] by the German-controlled Paris newspaper *Aujourdhui*. "The French military authorities are firmly resolved to defend to the bitter end the citadel of Fort de France, where lie the gold reserves of the Bank of France." A number of American planes purchased by France before her military collapse last summer are at Martinique, but they have been exposed to tropical rains and sun and could probably not be put to immediate use.

OPINION

Whatever the Euphemism, The Meaning Is Apartheid

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — "Race norming" is a euphemism for a form of "affirmative action," which is today's euphemism for reverse discrimination, adopted when "compensatory opportunity" proved to be a jawbreaker. But perhaps before you have mastered the obfuscating language of compassion's guilty conscience, race norming may be dead, killed by the democratic device of asking those who favor it (mostly Democrats) to actually vote for it.

Representative Henry Hyde, an Illinois Republican, recently tried to attach to this year's so-called civil rights bill (a euphemism for a quota-promoting and lawyer-enriching bill) an amendment outlawing race norming. Democrats rejected it in committee on a 21-13 party-line vote.

Under race norming, scores achieved by job applicants on certain tests are segregated by racial groups. Individuals' scores are reported not in relation to all those taking the test but *only in relation* to others in the individuals' racial groups.

Each year, state employment agencies evaluate prospective job applicants for private employers using the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB). For example, in a recent year, scores for whites, Hispanics and blacks in the 50th percentiles of their groups were 305, 295 and 276 respectively. Such scores were reported as identical. A black with 305 points was at the 84th percentile among blacks. That score was reported as substantially superior to a white applicant's 305.

Employers getting test scores are not told the applicants' races. Hence the employers do not know that black and Hispanic applicants have inflated scores.

The real reason for race norming is that any test is apt to produce "statistical disparities" until the schools that many blacks attend, and the home environments from which many blacks go to school, and the neighborhoods through which they walk to school, are better.

America is ostensibly a nation of laws, but no lawmaker has ever voted for race norming. It was concocted in the dying days of the Carter administration, enlarged by Ronald Reagan's Labor Department and belatedly questioned by his Justice Department. The Bush administration is brooding about this obvious violation of equal protection of the law.

Some of those who voted against Representative Hyde's amendment said, archly, that Congress should not interfere with a "regulatory" matter. Trust today's liberals to fight to keep their agenda out of harm's (democracy's) way.

This year's "civil rights" bill is designed to force employers to choose between adopting quotas or risking litigation that requires them to prove themselves innocent of "unintentional" discrimination. Such "discrimination" can occur by the use of an employment test that produces statistically "wrong" results.

Even if the bill's final version explicitly bars quotas, no prudent person will be reassured. Hubert Humphrey, the prime mover of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, denied that quotas or other preferred treatments of any group were required by that law. But "race conscious" policies soon were required. "Quotas"? Heaven forfend. Only "goals" and "timetables" for removing "statistical disparities" and "underrepresentation."

Any employment practice that has a "disparate impact" on certain government-certified victim groups (not, for *example, Asian-Americans, whose* GATB scores are segregated with whites' scores) can make an employer vulnerable to costly litigation. Hence many employers like race norming, which helps them fill de facto quotas.

The phrase "race-conscious remedy" is today's preferred euphemism for policies like race norming. Such "remedies" so obviously poison society, it is reasonable to suspect that the poisoning is an aim of some members of the "civil rights" lobby. Increasingly that lobby exists to administer a racial spoils system. Hence it has a stake in the competitive cultivation of group grievances.

The stain of officially sponsored racism is spreading everywhere. In a story on the self-segregation of students on campuses — separate dorms, dining halls, clubs — The New York Times reports: "Minority students say they are made to feel like they do not belong on campuses where affirmative action casts doubt on their qualifications." A black student at Stanford explains her preference for a predominantly black dorm: "I didn't want a whole layer of challenges about whether I deserved to be here. I figured that if I lived in a black environment it wouldn't come up." A black student at Berkeley complains, "I feel like I have AFFIRMATIVE ACTION stamped on my forehead."

This sad disfigurement of the academic experience is, like race norming, another aspect of liberalism's apartheid of "compassion."

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bush's Obligation

President George Bush is quoted in your May 9 issue as viewing the Quayle controversy as a "question of honor." In the same issue, Leslie H. Gelb (*"Bush Should Look Again at Quayle"*) uses the refreshingly appropriate term "sacred duty" to suggest that as regards his choice of vice presidents, Mr. Bush has an obligation not just to his party or political campaign but to America and, ultimately, to the world.

American voters may ignore Air Sununu, Mr. Bush's shoddy campaign in 1988 and even his failure to provide anything like the "kinder, gentler" nation he once promised. But history will not forgive a dubious "question of honor" taking precedence over the trust and duty that the president's office is meant to incarnate. "Sacred" is not too weighty a word for that awesome charge.

STEVEN BACH.
Munich.

In response to the report "Quayle's Chronic Image Problem Persists" (May 8):

Will Dan Quayle really be standing beside George Bush in 1992? If so, will Dan Quayle be able to represent the Republican Party successfully in 1996? The answer to both questions should a resounding no. In looking to 1996, Mr. Bush should appoint one of his more competent associates (Colin Powell, Dick Cheney or James Baker) and groom him for the presidency. If not one of these, Mr. Bush, with public support still at 75 percent, is in a position to set a wonderful precedent by choosing a woman or a black person as his running mate.

RALPH POSNER.
Brussels.

A Middle-Class View

Regarding "An American's Complaint About the Great Snooty Britons" (Meanwhile, May 14) by Katherine Stephen:

The author, for an American who lived in London for 10 years, seems to have had a narrow circle of acquaintances; certainly none of them were middle-class. The middle class just loves Americans. You have to move among the upper class, or labor politicians or trade unionists or trendy leftist intellectuals — the sort of person, I imagine, Katherine Stephen most frequented — to find the sort of views she recalls.

Most British people judge America from what they see on television and, in the case of the young, in popular cinema. To them you are what you export to us. Our intellectuals are the same but they rely on books and cult films which generally project an unfavorable image of the United States.

JOHN DOUGLAS BUTLER.
Wimbledon, England.

My wife and I found Katherine Stephen's article to be one hundred per cent correct. Neither of us is a stranger to living abroad, but we were taken aback at the difficulties Americans endure when living in England. Two years later we find that we are still on guard, never knowing when the prevalent distorted stereotype of Americans will strike at us.

ROBERT C. BALDWIN.
Broxbourne, England.

The Right Lefty

An "American Topics" item of May 18 identifies Lefty Grove as a "New York Yankee pitcher." Robert Moses Grove pitched for the Philadelphia Athletics and the Boston Red Sox but never for the Yankees. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1947.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER.
Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

Editor's note: Mr. Sinsheimer is right. In an editorial lapse, Lefty Grove was confused with Lefty Gomez.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Dreams of Dinning Glory In an Empty Countryside

By Samuel Abt

WINTERGREEN, Virginia — Gino De Backer has modest goals, perhaps because, at age 28 and in his third year as a professional, he has just one victory to his credit. That occurred last year in a kermesse, one of the many minor races held in and around villages in the Low Countries. The place was Desselgem in Belgium, not far from his home.

Before that, De Backer's main achievement was a fifth place in the 1988 Paris-Tours race, one of cycling's classics. His

MEANWHILE

dark face breaks into a sunny smile when he remembers the sprint finish and the cheers of tens of thousands of spectators lining the final straightaway.

By now the Belgian has learned that most professional riders are measured by more than the cheers of the crowd. What count are tangible honors.

But De Backer had no hope, absolutely none, of winning the Tour Du Pont and carrying off the victor's $50,000. Nor could he realistically dream of winning a daily stage ($800) or the championships for sprinters ($1,000), climbers ($2,000) or even best young riders ($1,000).

At mile 49 of a stage from Richmond to Wintergreen, Virginia, he saw his chance at an attainable goal. "I hoped to win the jersey of the most aggressive rider." So De Backer attacked.

Of the 102 other riders, all remained indifferent except for Dave Spears of Team Canada, an amateur. Not bothering to chase, the pack watched placidly as Spears sprinted after and joined De Backer. Helped by a crash that blocked the pack briefly, the two quickly disappeared on the rolling and twisty road.

Twenty miles later, their lead was up to 7 minutes 30 seconds, its peak. The pack had passed through a feed zone by then and been slowed by the usual confusion of riders snatching their lunches on the fly and transferring sandwiches, pastries and fruits from small sacks to the pockets of their jerseys.

That accomplished, a desultory chase began. Neither De Backer nor Spears was dangerous — the Belgian ranked 59th, the Canadian 70th at the start of the day — but various teams' tactics dictated that the road ahead be clear by the final climb to the resort of Wintergreen.

The focus should have been on De Backer, but for his hour of glory he chose an empty stage. The back roads from Richmond were bordered by nothing but untended and overgrown fields, many of them unfenced. Houses were rare and spectators even rarer. At the few crossroads, state policemen were posted to hold back traffic that had not arrived.

Only at a bonus sprint in the town of Scottsville did a small crowd gather, and there Spears was first across the line.

"Nobody," De Backer remembered later. Nobody to witness his feat. He and Spears relayed each other through eerily empty Virginia, passing stands of loblolly pine, ash and maple. Side winds stirred tulip trees and fields of black-eyed Susans: Still life with bicycle racers.

And their lead was coming down.

By mile 78, it was 3 minutes 40 seconds. By mile 88, when the two began climbing a long hill, it was barely 2 minutes. Spears was stroking easily on the climb while De Backer began to struggle. He was soon left behind.

"I felt good," De Backer recalled. "The other guy, he didn't want to wait. He wanted to go alone, he said goodbye."

"An amateur," he said contemptuously.

He was quickly swallowed up by the pack, which continued after Spears.

A few minutes after De Backer became once again another face in the crowd, Spears reached the the town of Faber, an outpost of civilization. Alone he raced past a post office, the Mount Shiloh Baptist Church, the Faber Volunteer Fire Company, a line of train tracks leading to some big city somewhere.

People were out and cheering.

As he turned onto Highway 29 South, traffic was backed up for a few hundred yards and drivers had left their cars to watch. Applause and shouts of encouragement greeted the Canadian.

And then, of course, it was Spears's turn to be caught. At a shopping mall with its inevitable sign proclaiming "We Are Proud of Our Troops," the Canadian was also swallowed by the pack. At the finish, Spears was 10:39 behind the winner. De Backer labored in 17:31 behind.

"My legs were good on the climb," De Backer said, "but my coach said to me 'Easy, easy, there's another race tomorrow.' I've got a chance there if I make it over the hills, then maybe on the flat or in the sprint." He was pleased with himself and his performance, but curious.

Had he won the prize as most aggressive rider? he wondered. "I think not," he said, since he had not been notified. It seemed kinder not to tell him that the honor had been voted instead to Spears.

International Herald Tribune.

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Gorbachev Gestures: Signal of Fresh Commitment to Change

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After a bitter winter of estrangement from his comrades in changing Soviet society, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has signaled a readiness to come in from the cold.

In a series of gestures since his meeting with Boris N. Yeltsin, the head of the Russian Republic, and leaders of eight other republics last month, the Soviet president has reached out anew to liberal advocates of change at home and Western leaders abroad.

Sitting Tuesday in the same hall with Mr. Yeltsin at a tribute to Andrei D. Sakharov, the former dissident leader now hallowed in the Soviet Union as a prophet of democracy, Mr. Gorbachev seemed once again among his own — or at least almost.

A day earlier, the Supreme Soviet had finally approved a law giving citizens the right to emigrate and travel abroad freely.

Before that, Mr. Gorbachev had held amicable talks with President George Bush, and the Kremlin had softened its stance on arms controls. Several former associates had

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rejoined his team, and the tone of official pronouncements had become markedly softer.

The most auspicious of the new developments was Mr. Gorbachev's endorsement of an effort by Grigori A. Yavlinski, considered by many to be the most creative of the liberal economists shunted aside last fall, to launch a joint program of action with major Western governments to put the Soviet Union firmly on a track toward democracy and free enterprise.

Mr. Yavlinski, 39, encamped with a team of eight young associates at Harvard University this week to draft a program that he hopes Mr. Bush and Gorbachev will approve and present to the Group of Seven major industrialized democracies at their summit meeting in London in July.

In a conversation on the eve of his departure, Mr. Yavlinski said he had been meeting almost daily with Mr. Gorbachev and his aides in recent weeks to discuss both the approach to the West and a plan for domestic political action drafted by Mr. Yavlinski's research center.

Mr. Yavlinski had been the prime architect of the "500 days" program of radical change that Mr. Gorbachev rejected in the fall, marking the beginning of Mr. Gorbachev's shift to the political right and an attempt by embattled Communist institutions to "come out of the trenches."

In intervening months, Mr. Yavlinski served as an adviser to Mr. Yeltsin and Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, the president of Kazakhstan, and he advised both to seek the reconciliation that took place at the Nine-plus-One conference, as the conciliatory meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and the presidents of nine of the 15 republics has come to be known.

Asked why Mr. Gorbachev was now listening to him, Mr. Yavlinski replied: "Because I'm giving him a program. I don't give him answers. What I offer is a logical plan of action."

Mr. Yavlinski insisted that money was not the critical issue.

"The question of money in this program plays an important, but not the major role," he wrote in the government daily Izvestia. "Everything will be determined by the logic of the transformation. The money will fulfill the function of a shock absorber of social costs and shocks."

For Mr. Yavlinski, the real goal was to make the West an active partner in reintegrating the Soviet Union into the global economy and community.

Nonetheless, money was most likely to be the sticking point among the Western powers, however sympathetic they might be to the greater goal. With the United States in recession, Germany facing huge bills for its new east, and bills from the Gulf war still coming in, the notion of pumping billions into the Soviet Union met with little enthusiasm.

Yet, in Moscow, at least, there was a sense that things had reached a fateful point, that something had to give. It was perhaps this foreboding, more than any single event, that prompted Mr. Gorbachev to resume the course on which he originally set out six years ago.

Western visitors to Moscow often suspect that grand political strategies govern the maneuvers of the major players, that ambitions and fixed goals shape the political conflicts and pacts. From within, however, the impression is increasingly that events are being guided by improvisation, by desperation.

According to people who were close to him at the time, Mr. Gorbachev rejected the "500 day" plan largely because he did not believe that such radical medicine was inescapable.

A master politician and compromiser, he was convinced that some balance could be struck between the free market of the advocates of change and the social welfare of the Communists.

In the ensuing months, however, the economy and the society slipped inexorably toward disaster. The very levers of control slid from the hand of the government as republics ceased sending their levies, as miners walked off the job, as republics asserted their sovereignty.

The economy lumbered on through sheer inertia even as the ruble lost its meaning. Attempts to maintain control through force proved disastrous as the bloodshed in Lithuania brought down the wrath of the world.

Misguided attempts at economic change, in the absence of any popular support, only brought ridicule down on the new prime minister, Valentin S. Pavlov.

Mr. Gorbachev came under assault from both left and right. Mr. Yeltsin joined coal miners in demanding his resignation for stalling on change, while the right wing demanded his hide for failing to crack down.

The event that seemed to drive home the crisis was the Kremlin's attempt to block a rally of democrats by sending 50,000 troops into the streets of Moscow. This was no national uprising, no tribal clash, but young conscripts confronting their neighbors. For both the "democrats" and the "center," it was a glimpse of the abyss that lay ahead.

The retreat by both sides that followed seemed to bring a tangible sigh of relief. Siberian coal mines were transferred to Russia's jurisdiction and resumed work. The sniping at Mr. Gorbachev dropped off. Most republican leaders signed on to economic changes.

To Mr. Yavlinski, the conditions seemed right at last to undertake what he firmly believed was the only path to salvation, a joint effort with the West to guide the Soviet Union back into the fold.

"We must note that conditions conducive to cooperation and large-scale programs, both within our country and abroad, arise infrequently," he wrote. "Do we have the right to let slip a moment in which action could begin?"

A Study Plays Down Effects of Chernobyl

By Michael Z. Wise
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — The first international review of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident dismisses reports that radiation from the burning reactor caused widespread illness and concludes that Soviet citizens complaining of ailments instead suffered from anxiety and stress.

According to an assessment by 200 scientists from 25 countries and seven multinational organizations, done for the International Atomic Energy Agency of the United Nations, the Soviet Union overestimated the amount of certain types of radioactivity released by the explosion and took unnecessarily tough measures to protect the population.

The study, however, did not include the groups most directly affected by the radiation release — the 116,000 people who lived within 32 kilometers (20 miles) of the reactor and the thousands of workers brought in for the cleanup.

The results of the yearlong study, carried out at Moscow's behest, were significantly at odds with reports of heightened cancer risks and accounts that Soviet officials responded inadequately and tried to cover up the extent of damage.

Environmental groups denounced the report as a whitewash tailored to serve the interests of the nuclear industry. The Soviet republic of Byelorussia's delegate to Vienna-based agency also challenged the conclusions.

The study deals with people now living in contaminated areas, but did not assess the health of those evacuated soon after the accident or of those brought in to clean up after the explosion.

The experts focused instead on a broader 25,900 square-kilometer (10,000 square-mile) area of the Ukranian, Byelorussian and Russian republics, the regional most affected by nuclear fallout.

Soviet officials have attributed 31 deaths to the accident, all of them shortly after the blast. But last month, the scientific director of the zone surrounding the power station estimated the disaster had claimed more than 7,000 lives.

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Charles Platiau/Reuters

Edith Cresson before the National Assembly on Wednesday.

Cresson Pledges Fight For Jobs in First Speech

The Associated Press

PARIS — Edith Cresson, in her first policy speech since becoming prime minister last week, on Wednesday pledged an all-out attack on unemployment as part of an effort to preserve France's role as a world power.

"Unemployment constitutes a terrible economic waste, but above all a social and human waste," Mrs. Cresson said before the National Assembly. "It's the primary cause of the inequalities in our society."

Each year, she said, France must create 300,000 new jobs.

Mrs. Cresson was appointed prime minister on May 15 by President François Mitterrand, replacing Michel Rocard and becoming the first woman to hold the post.

Mrs. Cresson said her government's foremost priority would be to ensure that France succeeded "in the Europe of 1993 and the world of the year 2000." The European Community is scheduled to inaugurate single-market policies at the start of 1993.

"The economic situation is difficult," she said. "We know that the French economy creates fewer jobs that our major partners."

She pledged to work for "a strong franc, controlled inflation and rigorous control of public expenditures."

These were among her specific proposals:

- Doubling the number of engineers by 1993.
- Enhancing coordination between government and private enterprise.
- Forming a European electronics consortium to enable Western European products to compete more strongly with those from Japan and the United States.

"Europeans cannot depend on the outside for certain products essential to their technological future and their defense," she said.

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Israel Condemns Syria-Lebanon Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — The presidents of Syria and Lebanon signed a broad cooperation treaty on Wednesday that some Lebanese Christians fear could lead to the annexation of their country.

Israeli officials also oppose the treaty, accusing Syria of "swallowing Lebanon."

They say it increases the need for Israel to keep troops in southern Lebanon.

The treaty calls for tight coordination and cooperation between Syria and Lebanon in security, foreign policy, economy, trade and culture. But the accord provides little detail.

"What is between Syria and Lebanon is God made," President Hafez Assad of Syria said at the signing ceremony with the Lebanese president, Elias Hrawi. "What is good for Lebanon is good for Syria, and security and prosperity in one of the two countries will reflect on the other."

The pact must be approved by the parliaments of both countries, but neither is expected to challenge the agreement.

Lebanese Christians maintain that the treaty would further strengthen Syria's hold on their country. They say its silence about a withdrawal of the 40,000 Syrian soldiers in the country will mean de facto annexation.

Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir, spiritual leader of the Maronites, Lebanon's largest Christian grouping, issued a statement Wednesday rejecting the treaty.

The patriarch said Lebanon "is in no position to conclude treaties before liberating its land, deploying its army across the country and restoring state authority."

He said the agreement, called the Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination, was "imposed by one side on the other like any accord between two unequal states."

Israel condemned the pact, comparing it with the invasion of Kuwait in August by Iraq, and warning that the treaty could prove to be a threat to Israel.

"The Syrians are in the process of swallowing up Lebanon and in effect putting an end to Lebanese sovereignty," Defense Minister Moshe Arens said.

"If this 'new order' will bring about a worsening of the security situation, a danger to the civilian population of the northern part of Israel, this is certainly something that we don't intend to live with," Mr. Arens said. *(AP, Reuters)*

Surrender for a Colombian Drug Lord?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOGOTA — Colombia's most notorious drug trafficker, Pablo Escobar Gaviria, is ready to turn himself in to the authorities, according to a priest who held talks with him.

"Pablo Escobar said he will surrender in 15 days," said the Reverend Rafael Garcia Herreros, 84, who has been an intermediary.

Mr. Escobar, who heads the Medellín cocaine network, is the country's most-wanted drug lord. Authorities accuse him of masterminding a war against the state that has killed hundreds of people since August 1989.

This week, the Medellín group freed two prominent journalists, a move regarded as indicative that Mr. Escobar was preparing to give himself up.

Francisco Santos Castillo, news editor of El Tiempo, the nation's largest newspaper, and Maruja Pachón, director of the Colombian Film Institute, had been held hostage for months to force concessions from the government in its efforts to stem drug violence.

Mr. Santos, a member of one of the nation's most influential families, was kidnapped on Sept. 19, and Miss Pachón on Nov. 7 by "the Extraditables," the armed branch of the Escobar empire. During their campaign of terror, Escobar operatives kidnapped a total of nine journalists, killing two and freeing five other fives in recent months.

The kidnappings shook the nation, and President César Gaviria Trujillo greeted Mr. Santos at the latter's house. The police said that the two freed captives had told of having been held close to Mr. Escobar at all times, as "human shields."

"This is a clear indication that Pablo Escobar is willing to turn himself into the Colombian judicial system," said Justice Minister Jaime Giraldo Angel. "This is one of the most important steps taken in recent years for the pacification of the country."

Mr. Escobar, through Father García, said he would be willing to turn himself in if he were convinced he would not be extradited to the United States; if he could be housed in a prison in his hometown of Envigado, on the outskirts of Medellín; if the police, whom he accuses of abusing his family, were prosecuted; if his personal safety could be guaranteed, and if the army, not the police, provided the prison security. *(Reuters, WP)*

Britain Bans Pit Bulls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain has banned the import of American pit bull terriers and Tosas, Japanese fighting dogs, after public outrage at the mauling of a 6-year-old girl.

Officials said the government planned to order the destruction of the 10,000 pit bull terriers in Britain, as well as the only 200-pound (90-kilogram) Tosa. Legislation on destroying the dogs could be complete in a few weeks, they said.

"From midnight tonight the import of dogs bred for fighting, such as American pit bull terriers and Japanese Tosas, will be banned," Prime Minister John Major told the House of Commons on Tuesday. "It is clear such dogs have no place in our homes." *(A.P. Reuters)*

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Rail Tunnel Linked Under the Channel

French and British workers drilling the first main rail tunnel that will provide passenger and freight train service under the English Channel linked up on Wednesday when a huge French burrowing machine smashed through the last few feet of rock that separated the French and British sides.

The breakthrough on the Paris-London northbound tunnel came at 11:30 A.M., 160 feet (50 meters) under the seabed, according to Eurotunnel PLC, the Anglo-French consortium. The linkup of the London-to-Paris southbound tunnel is expected in June.

The first linkup came in December, when workmen connected the small maintenance tunnel serving the two main rail tunnels. It gave Britain its first permanent link with mainland Europe since the last Ice Age, 8,000 years ago.

When completed in 1993, the tunnel will permit high-speed trains to travel between London and Paris in less than four hours.

Ceausescu's Palace To House Parliament

The Romanian government plans to use the nearly finished palace of Nicolae Ceausescu as the seat of parliament, according to Bogdan Baltazar, a government spokesman.

Mr. Baltazar said this week that the government would allocate 1.4 billion lei ($233 million) to complete the colossal white stone building, formerly known as the Palace of the People.

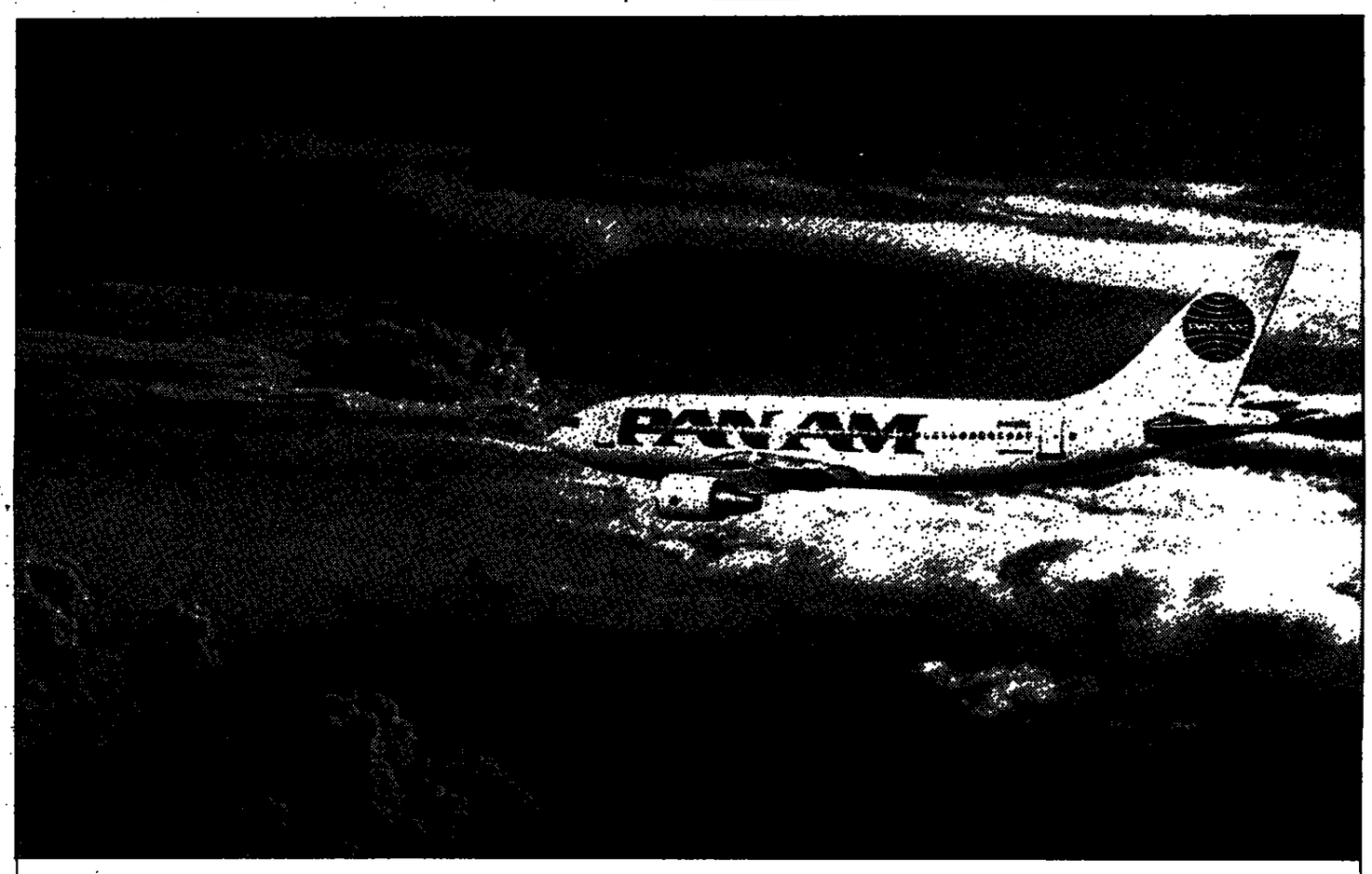
Built on an imposing man-made hill, the building was to serve as the Communist Party's living and working headquarters. From the palace, the Victory of Socialism Boulevard stretches in a straight line of high-rise buildings containing apartments that were meant for government functionaries. Thousands of old buildings in the historic heart of Bucharest were destroyed to make way for the new neighborhood.

Around Europe

A small, little-known thorn in the relationship between the Vatican and Rome was removed this week when the Holy See agreed to renounce its claim to a 600-meter defensive wall running from the Tiber River to St. Peter's Square. The agreement came 121 years after after the papacy lost its land holdings in the 1870 unification of Italy. Known as Il Passetto (the little passage), the 9th-century red stone wall connects the Vatican palaces to the fortress of Castel Sant'Angelo.

You cannot hire a car in Wengen, a car-free Swiss Alps resort, but you can hire a dog and take him for walks. The two-year-old dog, an Old English Sheepdog called General Sam Houston Jr. but more commonly known as Housty, belongs to the Strässle family that runs the Park Hotel Beausite. Christian Strässle, the hotel's manager, says Housty is perfect company because he is nice to everybody.

Sytske Looijen



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Jerome Delay/Agence France-Presse

As Ethiopian rebels close in on Addis Ababa, Falasha Jewish refugees hoped for an airlift to Israel.

Iraqis Agree to Quit City, Kurds Doubtful

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

ZAKHO, Iraq — After weeks of negotiations, American and Iraqi military leaders agreed Wednesday on a formula aimed at encouraging the return of Kurdish refugees to the northern city of D'hok.

But Kurdish leaders said the plan was flawed and failed to guarantee adequate security for anyone who returned.

In an accord that the U.S. military regards as a breakthrough, the government of President Saddam Hussein, represented by senior Iraqi generals, agreed to withdraw its military and secret police forces from in and around D'hok and to accept the stationing there of a small noncombat team of military and civilian relief experts from the United States and its allies.

But Kurdish rebel leaders, citing a series of killings in the last week that they attribute to the Iraqi secret police, argued that the accord was not enough to bring about the return of more than 200,000 refugees to D'hok.

The resettlement of D'hok by families who fled an Iraqi offensive nearly two months ago is viewed by the U.S. military as a prerequisite for bringing home nearly 12,000 American troops deployed in a Kurdish relief effort.

So far, the refugees have been pouring back into an allied "security zone" in northern Iraq, but have largely refrained from returning to D'hok, just south of the zone.

According to Lieutenant General John M. Shalikashvili, the U.S. commander of the allied relief effort, the Iraqis agreed to withdraw to points at least 10 kilometers (6 miles) south of the city and to pull out their secret police.

He said that a "small element of coalition forces" would enter D'hok on Friday to "assist in the restoration of necessary services."

Colonel Lucious E. Delk, the commander of U.S. military police in northern Iraq, said 20 military policemen would make up the security team. He said they would not patrol the city.

Asked about the Iraqis' earlier pledge to have withdrawn all their troops from D'hok last week, General Shalikashvili said that many did withdraw but that "it was our feeling that not all of them had yet."

Major General Jay M. Garner, who commands an allied joint task force in northern Iraq, said that about 500 to 600 Iraqi soldiers were deployed from D'hok to the town of Summayl, five miles to the west, and that an Iraqi brigade occupied an area up to six miles south of the city.

Under the agreement, General Shalikashvili said the "Iraqi regular police" could maintain a checkpoint at the entrance to D'hok to guard against an influx of weapons. He said the checkpoint was to be manned mostly by Kurdish members of the Iraqi police.

The general said he hoped that the accord removed all remaining obstacles to Kurdish repatriation.

"It's no good," Kemal Kirkuki, a Kurdish rebel leader, said of the accord. In an interview, he expressed concern that some 500 Iraqi secret police operativesin D'hok would terrorize returning Kurdish refugees.

He asserted that the Iraqi secret police had killed at least four Kurds in the last week, including a man who returned to D'hok only to be abducted last weekend. His body was dumped in a street, Mr. Kirkuki said, adding, "He had heard that D'hok was safe."

Underscoring the deep animosity between the Kurds and the Iraqis was an incident Tuesday in which a mob of angry Kurds manhandled an Iraqi general in Zakho and damaged his chauffeur-driven Mercedes, U.S. military officials said.

A crowd of more than 300 people gathered outside the Zakho police station and attacked the car of Brigadier General Nushwan Danoun, the top Iraqi Army representative, before U.S. military police restored order.

Soviets Protest German Blockade Of an Air Base

Reuters

BERLIN — The Soviet Army protested Wednesday over a German blockade imposed Monday around a Soviet air base near Berlin when the police suspected that Gen. Heinz Kessler, the former East German defense minister, planned to flee abroad.

The police sealed off the Spitzberg base after receiving a tip that General Kessler was to be flown to the Soviet Union. On March 13, Erich Honecker, the former Communist leader, was flown to Moscow from the base, ostensibly for medical treatment.

General Kessler did not appear. The roadblocks were dismantled.

Hours later, the retired general and Willi Stoph, the former East German prime minister, were arrested on charges of incitement to manslaughter. The charge stemmed from a 1974 order that people trying to flee westward should be shot. More than 200 people were killed.

ETHIOPIA: *Rebels Advance on Collapsing Army*

(Continued from page 1)

to accept the cease-fire, but the insurgents rejected their efforts.

"To have a cease-fire, we need to see a fundamental change in the regime and we have not seen that yet," said Pesfaye Ghermazien, a representative of the Eritrean rebels in Washington. "This regime must be prepared to be replaced."

■ Mengistu in Zimbabwe

Colonel Mengistu has taken refuge on a farm he owns near Harare, Zimbabwe, and official sources said Wednesday that he was likely to seek political asylum, Reuters reported from Harare. Official and diplomatic sources said it was "almost definite" that the government would grant him asylum.

"You can say it is almost definite the man is here to stay," an official said. "He has been preparing to come for some time now."

Colonel Mengistu arrived at Harare airport shortly before midnight Tuesday, an hour after his close friend President Robert Mugabe had left for a visit to Britain. Colonel Mengistu and Mr. Mugabe became friends in the late 1970s when the Ethiopian leader trained Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas to fight for Zimbabwe's independence, official and diplomatic sources said.

The government has not commented on Colonel Mengistu's arrival, and the country's two semi-official daily newspapers prominently covered his departure from office without comment.

SOVIETS: *Gorbachev Pleads for $100 Billion in Aid*

(Continued from page 1)

President Giulio Andreotti of Italy, seemed intent on declaring the extent of his hopes rather than in pondering the political risks of an initiative that thus far has received no encouragement from the White House.

"If I don't go, I'll still say what I want to say," he said, smiling jauntily in discussing his need to be heard in some fashion at the economic summit meeting.

He demonstrated his point by even specifying the sort of economic aid that he feels it would be wise for the economic powers to extend to the Soviet Union as he and leaders of the Soviet republics try to fashion a workable plan for warding off economic collapse.

"If we are able to find $100 billion to resolve the crisis," he said, "The question of cooperation with the Soviet Union for the benefit of perestroika, for perestroika to go ahead, and for the country, as a result of radical reforms, to turn to the individual and to open up to the world — I think that is worth the candle."

■ Bush Sees Arms Gain

Andrew Rosenthal of The New York Times reported from St. Paul, Minnesota:

Speaking of the arms talks, Mr. Bush said: "As far as I'm concerned, it went very well."

He spent 15 minutes at the White House on Tuesday with General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, the Soviet chief of General Staff, who met with senior American officials on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Bush also said, however, that "we don't have all the results yet."

General Moiseyev said Wednesday that the issue has not been finally resolved but that he was optimistic.

"What is left is not of great importance," he said.

General Moiseyev went to Washington to discuss a dispute over the terms of the conventional arms treaty, which was signed last November but has not been ratified by the United States, the Soviet Union or any of the other 20 countries that signed it.

The Soviet Union wants to exclude some units classified as "naval infantry" from the terms of the treaty.

The United States insisted that they be counted, and then disbanded but has offered a compromise under which the Soviet Union would disband an equal number of ground forces instead of the naval infantry.

Failure to agree on the treaty has stalled discussions on another proposed pact that would cut long-range nuclear forces, and that in turn has prevented the final scheduling of the 1991 Soviet-American summit meeting, which is supposed to be held at the end of June.

"We're at the stage where we need confidential discussions going on," Mr. Bush said. He added: "One thing I came away with is that they genuinely want to resolve both these matters. There was some question as to whether the Soviets wanted a deal, or whether we did. The answer is that we both do."

German Starfighter Taxis In

Reuters

BONN — The Starfighter, the accident-prone jet fighter that killed 110 pilots even though it was never used in combat, made its final flight on Wednesday after 30 years of service for Germany.

Nicknamed the "widow maker" or "flying coffin" because of its crash rate, the jet made a safe exit in contrast to its official inauguration by the West German Air Force in June 1962.

Lieutenant Colonel Armin Ewert flew the last Starfighter at Manching Air Base in the southern state of Bavaria, making a roaring flyover before air force generals and former fliers of the jet.

Four Starfighters, built by U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed, crashed when flying in formation hours before their first squadron duty in 1962, killing all four pilots. One-third of the 916 Starfighter F-104G planes — the "G" signified it had been modified to Bonn's specifications — crashed, most of them in the 1960s.

The fighter was retired from the Luftwaffe in 1987 when it was replaced by the Tornado. Most remaining Starfighters were cannibalized, put in museums or given away to two NATO partners, Greece and Turkey.

But a few remained in service as test planes for new electronic equipment at the armed forces' Center for Defense Technology in Manching until this month.

The last Starfighter crash on German soil was last year, when a two-seat trainer went down near Manching. Both crew members parachuted to safety.

Despite its casualty rate, the jet, which could fly at twice the speed of sound, was loved by pilots of the new Luftwaffe and veterans of Germany's World War II air force.

The first jet in Bonn's postwar air force, the Starfighter was developed by Lockheed as a fast-climbing, fair-weather interceptor. To meet Bonn's need for a fighter-bomber-reconnaissance jet suitable for all weather conditions, it was thoroughly refitted. Aviation experts said it was these alterations that made the fighter accident-prone.

The Starfighter's safety record improved in the 1970s, when then the West German Air Force commander, General Johannes Steinhoff, ordered improved maintenance and training.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Partly Synthetic Version Of Cancer Drug Patented

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A chemistry professor at Florida State University has received a patent for a method of making a partly synthetic version of a promising cancer-fighting drug that is currently available only in small amounts from the bark of the rare Pacific yew tree. The newly patented process offers the possibility of making larger quantities of the drug, taxol, without killing the trees.

The drug shows promise against ovarian, breast and lung cancer.

The yew trees, long regarded as weeds and burned indiscriminately, are sparsely scattered in the underbrush of ancient forests in the Northwest. While other yews contain some parts of the taxol molecule, only the Pacific yew is known to harbor the whole substance. Most Pacific yews are far too small to be used, and many grow in places where logging is prohibited to protect the habitat of the spotted owl.

Six 100-year-old trees must be cut down and stripped of their bark to provide enough of the drug to treat a single patient. Fewer than a thousand patients can be treated this year with the amount of taxol now available.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued a patent to Dr. Robert A. Holton and the University of Florida last week for a method of combining a substance obtained from the needles of the more common English yew with a synthetic chain to make taxol in the laboratory.

The main component, baccatin III, is extracted from the needles of the English yew, a common ornamental shrub. Baccatin III has been known to be a component of taxol, but a commercially feasible process to convert it to taxol had been lacking.

Dr. Holton said that with his process about two pounds of needles were needed to derive enough baccatin to produce taxol for one patient. Unlike bark, the needles grow back.

Dr. Saul Schepartz, an expert on taxol at the National Cancer Institute, said the conversion process should make it possible to produce taxol from needles and increase the supply of the drug. Ultimately, though, a totally synthetic drug is the goal.

The Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. has a licensing agreement with the university to use the taxol process, but a spokesman for the company said it might be two to three years before the drug could be produced in quantity and marketed.

IN BRIEF

Finding Challenges An Ice-Age Theory

NEW YORK (NYT) — New findings by scientists from Columbia University challenge a widespread theory that algae in the Antarctic Ocean played a major role in reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere in the last ice age.

In the mid-1980s, scientists analyzing bubbles trapped in Antarctic ice during the last ice age discovered that the ice age was dustier and contained less atmospheric carbon dioxide than the Earth had before the Industrial Revolution.

Dr. John Martin, of the Moss Landing Marine Laboratory in California, theorized that iron in the dust promoted the growth of large Antarctic algae blooms that absorbed carbon dioxide.

To test the theory, scientists from Columbia sampled sediment in the South Atlantic Ocean.

They examined the sediment for the hard shells of tiny algae called diatoms. The shells provide a record of their productivity. Diatoms are the most common algae in the Antarctic.

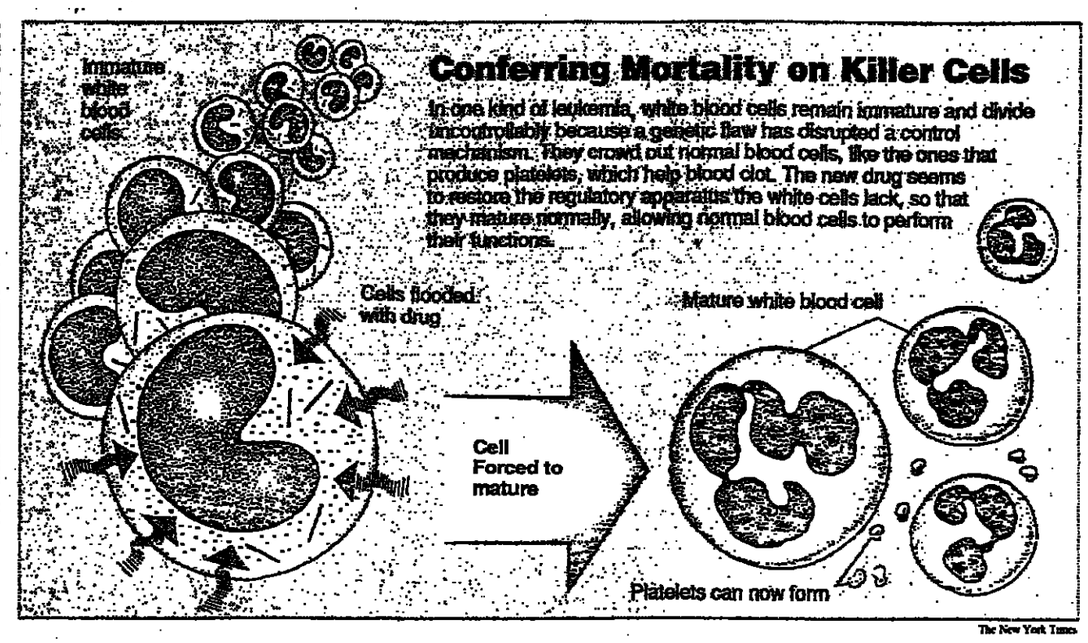
Their findings suggest that the large blooms never occurred and that the diatoms were much less productive during ice ages.

Youthful Smokers Risking Impotence

NEW YORK (NYT) — A Boston study indicates that cigarette smoking may be a cause of impotence. Once thought to be pyschosomatic in nature, impotence is now usually attributed by scientists to blockage of the penile arteries.

The new study, reported in the May issue of The Journal of Urology, is the first to chronicle penile artery disease in relatively young smokers.

Dr. Irwin Goldstein, a professor of urology who was an author of the study, said the research "further emphasizes the need to encourage men to stop smoking."



The New York Times

Drug Targets a Tough Leukemia

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Doctors have successfully treated a small group of leukemia patients using a new therapy that prods unruly cancer cells to mature into normal cells. Conventional cancer drugs attempt to kill malignant cells, but their aim is so poor that they are often ineffective and destroy many normal cells, producing notorious side effects.

In a new study, patients treated with a new type of medicine related to vitamin A routinely achieved remission from a severe form of leukemia with so few side effects that some could be discharged from the hospital in days.

Most exciting, as the patients recovered, doctors were able to watch the cancerous cells in their bloodstream slowly take on the appearance of normal cells.

"To find a drug that produces such an extraordinary response in such a lethal disease and to be able to document its mechanism of action is quite exciting," said Dr. Raymond P. Warrell Jr., associate physician in chief of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York and the paper's author.

In the test tube, scientists have been able to use vitamin A derivatives, called retinoids, to force cancer cells to develop into normal cells for over a decade.

But "this is the first time we have been able to consistently achieve the differentiation of cancer cells in patients," said Dr. Michael Hawkins, chief of the Investigational Drug Branch at the National Cancer Institute.

The new treatment, called differentiation therapy, is a "highly promising field," he said.

"This area is really catching fire," said Dr. Samuel Waxman, professor of medicine at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, who has been in the field since 1975.

The 11 patients in the study, published in the current issue of The New England Journal of Medicine, had a rare but lethal disease called acute promyelocytic leukemia.

Patients with this disease who are treated with conventional therapy remain in the hospital for a month, receiving a toxic drug by vein that temporarily destroys their immune system, causes severe nausea and results in hair loss, among other effects.

Remission occurs when leukemia has been beaten back sufficiently so that it is not detectable in either the bone marrow or the blood and is the first step in successful treatment.

Scientists are unsure if the drug will be effective in other diseases.

Among patients with the kind of leukemia treated in the study, 80 percent achieve remission with usual cancer drugs; with the new treatment the rate appears to be at least equal.

Leukemia cells are immature blood cells that multiply uncontrollably and eternally, since they have not developed a sophisticated regulatory apparatus.

In doing so they take over the bone marrow and spill into the blood, squeezing out the normal blood cells, which do not divide once they are mature. Lacking the usual complement of normal blood cells, patients suffer from infections, anemia and bleeding.

"It restores whatever cellular program has been lost and causes cells to mature and become incapable of dividing," Dr. Warrell said.

Scientists were at first surprised that the new drug, called all-trans-retinoic acid, was so successful in humans, since a closely related compound that had worked in the test tube had proved ineffective against cancer in man.

That compound, 13-cis retinoic acid, is widely available in the country as the acne medicine Accutane.

The new drug was discovered almost by accident: Chinese researchers who had worked in Dr. Waxman's lab wanted to try differentiation therapy when they returned to Shanghai in 1986. But Accutane was hard to come by so they turned to the more available all-trans-retinoic acid.

They treated 24 patients and all went into remission, although they did not have the technical equipment to see how the drug was working.

Scientists are unsure whether this new drug will be effective in diseases other than this particular leukemia.

Acute promyelocytic leukemia is characterized by a genetic mutation in the leukemic cells in which chromosomes 15 and 17 swap parts.

This swap disrupts one of many retinoid receptors in human cells, so that the control of cell division normally orchestrated by vitamin A derivatives is lost.

Dr. Warrell said the new drug may correct the problem by flooding the cell with enough retinoid compound so that it matures normally despite its impaired receptor.

In the study, Dr. Warrell and his colleagues knew they were watching cancer cells mature because they saw individual blood cells that possessed two types of surface protein: one unique to cancer cells and one to normal cells. They also saw cells that had the telltale chromosome swap maturing.

"This story may be very specific for this molecule and that disease," Dr. Hawkins said. "But even so we have seen that it is possible in patients to cause the maturation of cancer cells and it could provide clues about other cancers and other agents."

Scientists Find a Military Caste Among Honeybees

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WHEN honeybees come under attack, they can repel invaders by calling upon a swarm of reserve forces, soldier bees, that no one suspected even existed, scientists say.

Bee experts have long assumed that foragers, older bees that fly far from the hive to find nectar and pollen, were the chief defenders. Alerted by younger guard bees at entrances and exits, the foragers were believed to drop what they were doing and rally to the defense of the hive when the alarm rang out.

But researchers have new evidence that ordinary honeybees, descendants of insects brought from Europe more than three centuries ago, may have a soldier caste, similar to that found among ants, termites and a few other communal insects.

"The defensive response of a colony is more structured than we thought," said Dr. Gene E. Robinson, an entomologist at the University of Illinois. "This clearly shows there is a division of labor for defense."

Scientists do not yet know whether the findings have special relevance to Africanized bees, the aggressive honeybee cousins popularly known as "killer bees." These bees, who always seem to be spoiling for a fight, have made a 30-year journey from Brazil and are now at the southern border of Texas.

The findings by Dr. Robinson and his colleagues, Dr. Michael D. Breed of the University of Colorado and Dr. Robert E. Page Jr. of the University of California at Davis, could prove highly significant in studying bellicose bee behavior, other experts said.

Dr. Page has begun preliminary work in Mexico to repeat the experiments with hives that have various proportions of Africanized bees.

According to a report published in the journal Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, the researchers also found that the soldiers were genetically different from the guards and foragers previously credited with hive defense. This finding is additional evidence that genetic variability within a honeybee colony plays a role in the jobs individual bees take on, they said.

Although the variables are not well understood, many bee scientists believe that career choice — nurse, nectar collector, undertaker or whatever — may be influenced by genetics as well as environmental factors, such as age, in what part of the hive they live and what they eat early in life. Bees, who live from 30 to 48 days as adults, generally change specialties as they age.

In the first weeks of her adult life, the young queen typically mates with a few to a dozen and a half drones. For a year or more, she lays eggs at random intervals and each batch appears to have been fertilized by only one consort, producing lines of workers that each carry characteristics of a single father along with those of the common mother, said Dr. Mark L. Winston, a bee expert at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia.

"The result of having a promiscuous queen is that each colony has numerous, genetically based subpopulations," said Dr. Winston, the author of "The Biology of the Honeybee." He said that while he believes a colony with varied hereditary lines would be better than one that was genetically homogeneous, the superiority of one over the other has not been proven.

In the latest work, Dr. Robinson and his colleagues conducted tests that showed soldier bees were genetically distinct from foragers and guards, but they said it was still unclear how this uniqueness influences the insects' actions.

The researchers tested honeybee defenses by agitating hives to draw out defenders. They repeatedly dropped bricks on top of test hives to get the bees' attention and irritated defenders streamed out to attack leather targets dangling in front of entrances.

To the scientists' surprise, the aggressive fighters proved not to be guards or foragers, but another group of older bees. The young guard bees, who are about 15 days old, may alert the hive to danger through dancing or releasing chemical signals called pheromones, but they were not among the major stingers in the test. And neither were foragers, old warriors, often with worn, tattered wings from long-distance flying and climbing in and out of nectar sources.

The main defenders proved to be older bees from the colony who were in better shape physically than the work-worn foragers.

"If you disturb a honeybee colony in North America, you may get a few thousand bees flying around," said Dr. Breed, the Colorado researcher. "It's very intimidating, but few generally sting. The proportion of bees willing to sting varies from colony to colony and it would be worth studying if there are different proportions of soldiers present."

The identification of soldiers as a distinct group of workers, the researchers said, also may help solve a mystery of bee labor that has mystified observers for decades: the "lazy bee" phenomenon.

"People who watch observation hives have long been puzzled that the expression 'busy as a bee' doesn't apply," Dr. Breed said.

However, if many bees are primed for soldiering, serving as a defensive reserve that can be immediately mobilized, he said, they would give the appearance of inactivity when the hive was undisturbed.

There is also a possibility that bees who choose a military career might serve other functions in a colony, Dr. Breed said, perhaps like human military reservists who can be called up to provide disaster relief.

"A soldier class is not a bad concept, but these bees might have other jobs and spend most of their time waiting, ready to be told what to do," said Dr. Roger Morse of Cornell University, who praised the work behind the new finding.

"You can have a society where everyone has a job to do and does it, or another kind of society where some individuals are flexible and ready to go at a job when needed," he said. "If one approach has advantages over the other, we might find out by studying bees. If you want to understand sociology in this world, there is nothing like the honeybee."

Subtle Signs From a Gland

Ill Thyroids Can Account For Variety of Symptoms

By Dan Colburn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the symptoms started showing up last year, Shirley Ruhe had an explanation for every single one.

Fatigue? Of course — she was working for the House Budget Committee.

Spells of racing heartbeat? Must be stress.

Shortness of breath after climbing stairs? Well, she was getting older.

Trembling hands? Caffeine.

Bulging eyes? Just those new bifocals.

Changes in fingernail growth? That new nail polish.

"I attributed them all to something else," recalled Ms. Ruhe, 48, director of budget priorities at the House Budget Committee. "I thought: It's finally hit — I'm getting old and this is hell."

Last January, her doctor connected the dots into a picture. During a routine physical, she brought up her peculiar catalogue of symptoms, and her doctor ordered a blood test. The results showed a hyperactive thyroid.

Ms. Ruhe had Graves' disease, the same thyroid disorder that has been diagnosed in George and Barbara Bush.

She was relieved to be able to attach a label to her mixed bag of ailments and, especially, to know that her condition was treatable. She takes a pill a day of medicine that blocks her thyroid's overproduction of hormone, and her symptoms have all but disappeared.

"It's wonderful," she said with a laugh, "because now I know I'm not getting older anymore."

An estimated 11 million Americans have some form of thyroid problem — either an overactive or an underactive thyroid gland. As many as 2 million of them do not know it, either because their symptoms are still very mild or because they haven't been traced to the thyroid, the butterfly-shaped gland at the base of the neck.

THE thyroid gland works like a thermostat, controlled by a thyroid-stimulating hormone secreted by the pituitary gland in the brain. When the control system is working properly, the thyroid produces the right amount of its own hormone, thyroxine, to heat up or cool down the body's metabolism — just as a thermostat turns on the furnace when a room cools below its temperature setting.

But when something disrupts the system, the thermostat goes haywire. The thyroid either overreacts (hyperthyroidism) or underreacts (hypothyroidism). It produces either too much or too little thyroxine, and the various bodily systems it affects either overheat or cool down too far.

For example, in Graves' disease, the most common form of hyperthyroidism, the thyroid is stimulated to do too much of what it normally does.

"Your body goes haywire," said Ms. Ruhe. "It's like a car with its accelerator stuck. That's why you feel tired, your heart races, you get the shakes."

Thyroid disease is usually treatable — with medication, surgery or radioactive iodine to destroy part or all of the thyroid gland. Left untreated for years, it can become life-threatening. The elderly and people with high blood pressure or heart disease are at highest risk from thyroid disease because of the strain it can put on circulation and the heart.

Because the thyroid influences basic metabolism, it affects every bodily system — "from hair to heart rate, breathing to bowel movements, nerves to muscles," said Dr. Terry Taylor, acting chief of endocrinology and director of the diabetes center at Georgetown University Medical Center.

But thyroid disease also is often overlooked, misdiagnosed or diagnosed late because its symptoms are so vague and various. They can include fatigue, unexplained weight gain or weight loss, dry skin, forgetfulness, constipation or diarrhea, sensitivity to heat or cold, puffy eyes, high cholesterol levels, muscle aches and depression. They can be continuous or intermittent, severe or mild.

"Thyroid hormone affects the general well-being of every cell in the body," said Dr. James N. Ramey, an endocrinologist in private practice in Washington. "All the cells in the body work less well when this hormone is either under or over."

Which can make diagnosis all the more difficult.

"When you have chest pain, you know you have a heart problem," said Dr. Peter S. Ross, an endocrinologist at Fairfax, Virginia, Hospital. "When you have an ulcer, your stomach hurts. But when you have thyroid disease, every part of your body can feel funny."

For Carol Ross Joynt, it came last fall: a sudden "flat feeling, like my pilot light had burned down to nothing." She had always been extremely active, running two miles (more than three kilometers) five mornings a week and taking some kind of workout, rowing or tennis, the other days. She was a television producer, putting in her share of 12-hour days. And she had just turned 40.

There is no evidence that thyroid disease is infectious.

She said it was easy to dismiss her symptoms as a combination of work and age.

Ms. Joynt, of Washington, might still be puzzled about the lethargy if she had not received medical attention for an apparently unrelated reason. She and her husband had been trying to conceive, and she was referred to the Genetics & IVF Institute in Fairfax for a fertility consultation that included a complete physical workup. The results revealed an unexpected finding: she was dangerously hypothyroid, with classic symptoms of Hashimoto's disease.

Once she began taking a low-dose synthetic thyroid hormone pill once a day, her energy came back almost immediately. And within the month, she became pregnant.

"I felt like me again," she recalled. "I guess this was nature's way of saying, 'Slow down' — my genes' 40th birthday present to me."

There is no evidence that thyroid disease is infectious, despite the coincidence that both George and Barbara Bush have Graves' disease.

In the nearly 1,000 cases of Graves' disease he has treated, Dr. Ross said, he could not recall a single coincidence of the illness in a husband and wife.

The president's well-publicized illness and treatment with a "cocktail" of radioactive iodine has made thyroid specialists' jobs easier. It has allayed some fears about the safety of this treatment for Graves' disease. Most patients, Dr. Ramey said, are unnerved by the prospect of swallowing radioactive iodine.

"All they can think of is Hiroshima and Three Mile Island," Dr. Ramey said. "They're terrified of radioactive iodine — which actually has fewer side effects than surgery."

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Egypt	02-355-5770	Monaco	19*-00-19	United Arab Emirates	800-100-01
Finland	9800-102-80	Netherlands	06*-022-91-22	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
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MCI

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A								
24¼	9⅞	AAR	.48	3.7	12	694	13⅛	13	13	—
11½	8⅝	ACMIn	1.26	11.2	—	935	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅞	ACM Op	1.01a	10.9	—	180	9⅜	9¼	9¼	—
11	8⅝	ACM Sc	1.26	11.6	—	902	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	ACMSp	1.01	11.2	—	769	9⅛	9	9	—
8¼	6½	ACM M n	1.01	12.4	—	622	8⅛	8	8	—
12⅞	10⅛	ACMMM	1.59	11.9	—	398	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
18⅝	11¼	AL Lab		—	19	x1766	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	AM Intl		—	—	979	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13	6⅝	AM In pf	2.00	19.5	—	41	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—
16⅝	8⅝	AMEVSc	1.08	10.3	—	33	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
70⅝	39⅝	AMR		—	—	2578	60⅞	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	25	ANR pf	2.67	9.9	—	2u	27	27	27	+ ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	ARCOCh	2.50	6.3	14	925	40¼	39⅝	39½	—1

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
27⅛	22⅝	Buckeye	2.60	9.9	9	20	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
16⅛	12	BunkrH	1.64a	10.8	—	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—
14⅛	10⅝	BKInv	1.64	13.3	14	62	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	—
		C								
28½	14⅛	C&S Sovr	1.56	8.7	18	2304	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
57⅞	30⅝	CBI In	.60	1.3	22	112	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
206⅛	150⅛	CBS	1.00	.7	195	765	153⅝	151⅞	152	— 1½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
13⅝	9	EQK G	1.32	9.9	24	18	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	EQK Rt	.10e	2.8	—	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
43	24	E Syst	.75	1.8	14	1059	41¼	40½	40⅞	+ ¼
		F								
45½	25⅝	FMC		—	9	280	40¼	40	40⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
8⅝	4⅝	GallRs		—	—	62	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	GalIR pf	1.30	12.1	—	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
		H								
16⅛	8⅝	HQ Hlt	.84e	5.6	—	106	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅞	HRE	1.60e	10.7	18	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
17⅛	9⅝	LaiAm n	.24a	1.5	—	256	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
		M-N								
7¼	3⅝	MACOM		—	11	1022	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
48½	33⅝	OhioGE	2.58	6.7	11	1905	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	—1
		Q-R								
24	8⅝	QMS		—	13	412	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
		S								
40	33½	SCEcp	2.44	6.7	11	3438	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛

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(Continued on page 13)

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Computer Connections: Plugging In Executives

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Just as it is rare to enter the offices of a modern company that has no personal computers, it is rare to enter the office of a chief executive and find a well-worn PC. Many senior executives simply do not compute.

"The real reason why CEOs don't use computers is that they don't see any connection between what the machine does and what role they have in the organization," said Mary E. Boone, author of "Leadership and the Computer." "The problem is that a lot of executives don't know that computers are capable of extending their creative and leadership abilities."

"Leadership and the Computer" (Prima Publishing of Rocklin, California) is a collection of profiles of 16 executives who have come to rely on personal computers. It also contains a no-nonsense section on how to evaluate and select information systems.

'If you don't know where you're going, the computer's not going to make things better.'

The book is really about management and leadership, and noncomputing executives as well as advanced button-pushers are likely to find it interesting. The reader may not always agree with the management style or philosophy of a chief executive, but each profile is a valuable example of how computers can be used to advance a management plan or vision.

"If you don't know where you're going or why, the computer's not going to make things better," said Mark Edmiston, publisher of The Cable Guide, a monthly guide to cable television programming and one of the 16 profiled. But if you know where you want to go, he adds, the PC can get you there faster and easier.

Excluded from Ms. Boone's book are executives who have computers on their desks but use them for isolated tasks, like sending an occasional electronic message or punching up stock quotes, and executives who endorse computers but entrust all the decisions involving them to their staff.

Instead, she has selected executives who are hands-on users, who recognize the power of information technology and seek to leverage it throughout the organization.

AMONG THOSE profiled are William T. Esrey of United Telecommunications and US Sprint; W. Thomas Stephens of Manville; Ellen R. Gordon of Tootsie Roll Industries; Ronald E. Compton of Aetna Life & Casualty; Michael H. Jordan of Frito-Lay, now a Pepsico subsidiary; Richard Pogue of the law firm Jones Day Reavis & Pogue, and Sanford C. Sigoloff, the corporate turnaround specialist.

By examining specific problems and goals — how to make a giant insurance company fast on its feet, or how an oil company weathers the battering of two takeover efforts — the reader sees how information systems become crucial to the competitiveness of companies.

Ms. Boone stays well clear of jargon and technological details, referring instead to strategies in broad descriptions — no bits, bytes or brand names.

Only four of the 16 executives in the book are younger than 50. A younger generation of managers grew up with PCs; the people in this book adopted the technology after they were seasoned in business.

While "Leadership and the Computer" takes the high-altitude view of corporate information strategies, "Jim Seymour's PC Productivity Bible" (Brady Books) is a ground-level guide for business computing.

Mr. Seymour, a veteran computer consultant to many large corporations, looks at the tasks and problems that are common among executives and offers time- and sweat-saving tips on how to use computers to get jobs done more easily and elegantly.

In other words, the "PC Productivity Bible" takes the refreshing perspective of a business book that deals with computers,

See COMPUTE, Page 12

Give Soviets Access, Not Aid, U.S. Economists Say

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union do not need massive amounts of foreign aid as much as they require freer markets in Western Europe and the United States for their basic goods.

That is the argument leading American economists offered this week in separate forums, reinforcing the skepticism with which U.S. and Japanese officials responded to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's bid for large funds from the West in return for a promise to implement sweeping liberalization of the failing Soviet economy.

"A little structural improvement is worth a lot of financial flows," said Lawrence H. Summers, chief economist at the World Bank, in an interview Wednesday. Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union "had large capital flows in the 1970s, but that went into a black hole."

Mr. Summers, who was in Paris to attend a planning session for next month's ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that the best hope for economic improvement in the former socialist nations of Central Europe is through rapidly expanding trade with the rest of Europe.

"The key is the promise of joining Europe in an economic sense, by providing them an opportunity to trade freely with the nations of Western Europe," he said.

That prescription is in line with two reports released Tuesday by the Washington-based Institute for International Economics, which also urged the West to accept more imports of farm products and low-wage manufactured goods, such as textiles and clothing.

"These countries need market access to expand trade," said C. Fred Bergsten, head of the institute, "and not be dependent on a dole from the West."

With trade between the Soviet Union and its former Eastern bloc nations collapsing after the end of long-standing barter arrangements, those countries are capable of boosting trade sharply with Western Europe, the institute argued.

Less than 5 percent of the European Community's trade is now with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, but that could rise to 12 percent within a few years if the EC is able to overcome its own internal protectionist pressures. Ultimately, the Soviet Union and Central Europe could provide a market for as much as 27 percent of the Community's trade with the rest of the world over the next two decades.

Susan M. Collins, a Harvard professor who co-authored an institute report, titled "Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in the World Economy," said that Western governments are already planning to provide enough financial aid to meet the needs of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Instead of focusing so much attention on the question of "massive amounts of foreign assistance," she said, Western governments should concentrate on reviving the current Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to help knock down global trade barriers.

The EC's current approach to its neighbors, however, stands in sharp contrast to the economists' focus on trade over aid. The Community is moving to reopen the aid taps to the Soviet Union that were closed last December over Moscow's suppression of independence movements in the Baltic republics. Meanwhile, Eastern Europeans still complain that the Community is not prepared to offer wide enough market access.

On Thursday, EC officials are expected to announce that they have unblocked 650 million European Currency Units ($780.7 million) worth of food and technical aid to Moscow.

Mr. Gorbachev, according to a group of Soviet and American economists meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts, this week, is seeking a commitment from the West to provide $15 billion to $30 billion a year for the next several years as part of a "grand bargain" in which the Soviet Union would adopt a radical plan for the creation of a market economy.

Mr. Gorbachev has asked to attend the Group of Seven summit in London this July to trumpet his proposal, but Western leaders are not expected to invite him. The White House, while not opposed to allowing Europe to provide aid to the Soviet Union on its own, is not prepared to help Mr. Gorbachev until he actually implements a plan for economic change and provides fresh concessions on arms control and other security issues.

Moreover, U.S. officials have expressed doubt whether any fundamental renewal program can be carried out by Soviet leaders as their part of the bargain.

EC Seeks Soviet Assurances On Getting Relief to Needy

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community demanded assurances Wednesday from Soviet officials that EC food aid would be distributed by international agencies to schools, the elderly and others in real need, EC officials said.

They said the Community sought the assurances as a condition for unblocking 250 million European Currency Units ($300 million) in food aid and another 400 million Ecus in technical assistance.

An agreement to release the aid was expected to be announced Thursday at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of a high-level EC-Soviet commission, they said.

"We're confident that we can find the proper modalities, and receive the necessary assurances, to allow the aid to go forward," an EC Commission official said.

Both aid packages were approved by EC leaders at a summit meeting in Rome last December, but were held up for different reasons. The Community was concerned the food aid would be diverted from needy recipients to the Soviet black market, while the technical aid was withheld to protest the violent January crackdown on protest in the Baltic republics.

The aid is in the form of beef, milk, pork and baby food.

"We want to make sure that food distribution will take place through nongovernmental organizations such as the Red Cross, and to make sure it arrives to those who really need it," the EC official said. "We have listed a number of

See EC, Page 13

EC Wins Merger Bargain

Fiat Yields Unit To Gain Approval

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community's new mergers panel, demonstrating an increasingly activist approach, won key concessions Wednesday from Italy's Fiat SpA in the merger of its car battery unit with that of Alcatel-Alsthom of France.

The deal will create the world's fifth-biggest maker of auto batteries.

The EC competition commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, said he would recommend that the merger of Fiat's Magneti-Marelli unit with Compagnie Européene d'Accumulateurs be approved by the 17-member Commission next week.

In exchange, Fiat agreed to give up control of a third battery producer through divestiture and by limiting its membership on the company's board of directors, EC officials said.

"This case shows that the Commission is prepared to be determined and push things through to the limit," said a top EC official. "It also shows that at least some companies will be reasonable enough when it's crunch time to reduce market share rather than face the agony of undoing a merger."

A Fiat spokesman declined to comment, noting that the case was before the Commission.

The accord with Fiat demonstrates Sir Leon's resolve to utilize the potent new mergers law to foster open competition rather than "national champions" within the 12-nation Community.

He once again sided with the EC's free-traders, predominantly the northern states, against the more protectionist southern countries, which have sought to promote strong national industries.

Fiat agreed to reduce from 75 percent to 10 percent its holdings in Compagnie Française d'Electrochimie, and to limit itself to one seat on CFEC's board.

"Without these agreements by Fiat, the merged firm would have had too much control of the replacement battery market in France," said another EC official. "The idea is to make sure there's headroom for others to compete."

Magneti-Marelli and CEAC are now first and second in the French market, while CFEC is third.

By requiring Fiat to divest itself of the third-place firm, the Commission allows other European battery companies — like the German company Varta, now fourth in the French market — to bid for those shares and perhaps become a real rival to the merged firm.

Although Fiat will not totally divest itself of CFEC, the board of directors' limitation "puts obstacles in the way of them influencing this competitor," said Barry Hawk, a competition lawyer in the Brussels office of Skadden Arps.

The case is only the second to be fully studied under the EC mergers law that took effect last September.

The Commission said it was developing a "treatise" to determine the relevant market size in future merger cases.

"It will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but we feel the need to put down on paper, with illustrations, whether the affected market is country-wide, Community-wide, worldwide or whatever," said an aide to Sir Leon.

War Prompts COCOM to Curb Software

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Export restrictions on software that transfers data between computers have been tightened in the wake of the Gulf war because U.S. military and intelligence officials were dismayed by the difficulty the allies had in destroying Iraq's command and control computer links during the conflict.

The new software controls are expected to be formalized at a high-level meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, known as COCOM, scheduled for Thursday in Paris.

The software, which is widely available from manufacturers around the world, makes modern computer networks reliable and resistant to attack by rerouting messages in a network automatically after any single link has been destroyed.

COCOM was established after World War II to control Western trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc countries. When the committee votes for a policy, each country is responsible for putting it into effect.

Such an action would at least partly reverse recent attempts to liberalize the trade in computer technology with the former Eastern bloc countries and China, computer executives said.

"The computer companies view this as a major new control," said Howard Lewis, the vice president of international affairs for the National Association of Manufacturers, a trade association. "Telecommunications and computer technologies are converging so rapidly that it's hard to distinguish between the two."

American computer manufacturers have been looking to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union as new markets for such applications as banking systems, which routinely use wide-area computer networks to link branches and automated teller systems. Such networks are also used for reservations systems by hotel chains.

"This is really hurting American companies when they're putting together large hardware deals that are dependent on network software that is a small component of the overall deal," said Roszel C. Thomsen 2d, a Washington lawyer who represents corporations on export issues.

The largest U.S. computer makers, including International Business Machines Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and Unisys Corp., could be affected by the new restrictions, the industry executives said.

Digital, based in Maynard, Massachusetts, might be particularly affected, for example, because the company's network, known as Decnet, relies on a software system that might be restricted by the new controls.

The software trade restrictions have been stiffened in recent months because of vocal objections from the National Security Agency's signals-intelligence division and the Pentagon's tactical-intelligence group, according to the industry executives and former government officials with knowledge of the situation.

"The administration is not going to give in on data communications," said Steven Bryen, a former Pentagon official in the Reagan administration who was responsible for export control policy. "Their concern is that this would give the Soviets access to command, control and communications systems equal to or better than what is deployed here."

U.S. intelligence agencies have determined that Iraq was able to obtain some of the most advanced computer-networking equipment before the war, mostly from European manufacturers, and have re-examined the issue of exports of computer communications equipment.

The dispute is likely to intensify in the future because advanced computer technologies, often sold for commercial uses, are increasingly being viewed as crucial in modern warfare, particularly in the wake of the Gulf war.

"The U.S. bases its security on maintaining a technological edge," said Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control in Washington, which tracks the spread of nuclear weapons to developing countries. "We can't do that if we're going to sell the edge to other people."

But other industry executives said the network technology in question was already distributed widely.

'They are trying to close the barn door long after the horse is gone. This software is available all over the world today.'

Lee Mercer, Digital Equipment Corp. export manager

"They are trying to close the barn door long after the horse is gone," said Lee Mercer, Digital's corporate export manager. "This software is available all over the world today."

The issue is taking on new urgency because the government is planning to make final the COCOM "core list" for controlling the export of computers and other high technology, and the computer executives said they were concerned that the new controls might include stiff limits under its telecommunications section.

The executives said the limits on telecommunications equipment could affect computer hardware and software exports, depending on how the core list's language was worded.

At stake is the interaction between two categories of the list regarding computer and telecommunications equipment, they say. They fear that restrictive language in the telecommunications section could prohibit many computer sales.

The communications technologies at issue are referred to as "datagram," "fast select" and "dynamic adaptive routing," and are used in many modern computer networks. They are hardware and software systems that make data communications highly reliable and permit networks to reroute information around damaged network links.

U.S. and Japan 'Very Close' to New Semiconductor Accord

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — American and Japanese negotiators said Wednesday that they were "very close" to an agreement on a new semiconductor accord, and that the new agreement should be in place well before the current 5-year agreement runs out this summer.

The agreement has been viewed as the most critical of all of the industry-specific negotiations between the two countries, largely because it is expected to serve as a model for other negotiations.

But Bush administration officials here have gone to considerable lengths to cast the new accord as something other than "managed trade," despite the fact that the new agreement will specifically target 20 percent of the Japanese market for American suppliers.

The 20 percent figure was also cited in the 1986 accord, but it was contained in a secret side letter and Japanese and American officials have argued endlessly about whether it was a specific guarantee.

A U.S. official warns Tokyo to drop more trade barriers. Page 15.

The new agreement does not guarantee U.S. firms 20 percent of the market, but sets the figure as one of several measures of U.S. penetration of the Japanese market.

The two sides have also reportedly come to a compromise on how to measure market share: American makers have said they now have about 13 percent of the Japanese market, while the Japanese have claimed figures closer to 18 percent.

The bulk of the difference appears to consist of chips that International Business Machines Corp. and a few other manufacturers produce internally and ship to their units in Japan.

Pan-European TV Station Is Sold

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A U.S.-French consortium of major television operators announced on Wednesday that it had agreed to buy all the shares in the pan-European satellite television company WHSTV from W.H. Smith Group PLC for £65 million ($113 million).

The purchase is expected to intensify the competition in the fast-growing European satellite and cable-television industry.

The television deal is a major part of a reorganization plan unveiled Wednesday by W.H. Smith, Britain's largest book retailer. The company also announced a £147.8 million rights issue of new stock and said it was in advanced discussions to sell a large part of its travel operations to Carlson Travel Network/A.T. Mays.

The American member of the consortium buying into WHSTV is Capital Cities/ABC of the United States, one of the Big Three U.S. television networks and the parent of the all-sports cable channel ESPN. The two French companies are Europe's top pay-TV channel, Canal Plus, and France's leading cable TV operator, Compagnie Générale des Eaux.

WHSTV has three cable and satellite TV channels — Screensport, Lifestyle and Cable Jukebox. It also owns major TV production and editing facilities, including three of the top 15 firms in Britain, the second-ranked Dutch operation and the market leader in Spain.

Peter Brice, commercial director of WHSTV, said the change in ownership "changes our life in a

WHSTV, created in 1983, had a £5 million loss last year but expects to be profitable by the end of 1992 despite ambitious investment plans, Mr. Brice said.

The three new owners were previously shareholders in its affiliates.

The most immediate and noticeable impact of the new ownership could be on WHSTV's pan-European, all-sports channel, The European Sports Network. The channel was previously 25 percent owned by the ABC subsidiary ESPN. TESN broadcasts to 20 million homes in 23 European countries.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

May 22

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.958	3.35	1.1266	0.3339	0.1517 *	—	5.4755 *	1.3385	1.4055 *	1.69	1.2185*
Brussels	35.25	61.145	20.5725	6.059	2.772 *	18.26	—	24.29	0.2561	30.73	33.19 *
Frankfurt	1.7144	2.974	—	0.2947	0.1348 *	0.8877	4.861 *	1.1885	1.245 *	1.4918	1.614 *
London (a)	1.7345	—	2.9728	10.091	2,205.50	3.3506	61.12	2.518	238.175	1.9813	183.89
Madrid	106.32	184.253	61.965	18.255	8.347 *	55.885	3.0119	73.148	77.211 *	92.573	—
Milan	1,273.80	2,207.80	742.40	218.75	—	659.85	36.088	876.21	9.251	1,109.35	11.982
New York (b)	—	1.7380 a	1.7287	5.8455	1,277.86	1.9325	35.38	1.4595	137.82	1.1498	106.60
Paris	5.8225	10.092	3.3943	—	0.4573 *	3.013	0.165	4.007	4.2282 *	5.0785	5.478 *
Tokyo	137.45	238.48	80.24	23.45	0.1081	71.34	3.9035	94.86	—	119.69	1.2957
Toronto	1.1505	1.9876	0.6684	0.1969	0.9? *	0.5934	3.248 *	0.7880	0.8352 *	—	1.078 *
Zurich	1.4545	2.5195	0.847	0.2493	0.114 *	0.7517	4.114 *	—	1.0563 *	1.2668	1.3664*
1 ECU	1.20	0.6824	2.059	6.9088	1,538.50	2.3195	42.36	1.7442	165.24	1.3782	127.594
1 SDR	1.3455	0.7759	2.3066	7.8339	1,713.87	2.6006	47.4271	1.9543	184.865	1.5449	143.848

*Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates, Toronto rates at 3 p.m. a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9875.0	Greek drac.	188.45	Mex. peso	3000.00	S. Afr. rand	2.812
Austral. $	1.2887	Hong Kong $	7.7885	N. Zealand $	1.699	Soviet ruble*	0.5957
Austr. schil.	12.06	Indian rupee	20.534	Norw. krone	6.67	Swed. krona	6.145
Brazil cruz.	277.35	Indo. rupiah	1920.01	Phil. peso	27.08	Taiwan $	27.01
Chinese yuan*	5.3131	Irish £	0.6644	Port. escudo	150.60	Thai baht	25.55
Danish krone	6.554	Israeli shek.	2.308	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	3901.01
Egypt. pound	3.2371	Kuwaiti dinar	3.48	Sing. $	1.7663	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.08	Malay. ring.	2.7529	S. Kor. won	725.80	Venez. boliv.	55.11

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7234	1.7159	1.7080	Canadian dollar	1.1513	1.1537	1.1564
Deutsche mark	1.7194	1.7235	1.7280	Japanese yen	137.93	138.13	138.32
Swiss franc	1.4560	1.4583	1.4609				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

May 22

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 13/16-5 15/16	8⅞-8⅞	8-8⅛	11 ⅝-11 ¾	8⅞-9 ⅛	7 ⅞-7 ¾	9 ⅝-9 ¾	7⅜
2 months	5⅞-6	8⅞-9	8-8⅛	11 ⅝-11 ¾	8⅞-9 ⅛	7¾-7⅞	9 ⅝-9 ¾	7⅜
3 months	5 15/16-6 ⅛	8⅞-9	8-8⅛	11⅜-11 ½	8⅞-9 ⅛	7 ⅝-7 ¾	9½-9⅝	7 ⅜
6 months	6 ⅛-6 ¼	8 15/16-9 ⅛	8-8⅛	11⅛-11 ¼	8 15/16-9⅛	7 ⅝-7 ¾	9½-9⅝	7 ⅜
1 year	6½-6⅝	9-9⅛	7 ⅞-7 ⅞	11-11 ⅛	9-9 ⅛	7⅜-7½	9 ½-9 ⅝	7 ⅜

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

May 22

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds	5 9/16	5 11/16
Com. paper 90-179 days	6.15	6.15
3-month Treasury bills	5.45	5.48
6-month Treasury bills	5.63	5.65
1-year Treasury bills	5.76	5.78
30-year Treasury bond	8.28	8.26
2-month CD's	5.56	5.55
3-month CD's	5.55	5.60
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 29/32	7 29/32
1-month interbank	7 25/32	7⅞
3-month interbank	N.A.	7⅝
Germany		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.65	8.70
1-month interbank	8.90	8.90
3-month interbank	9.00	9.05
6-month interbank	9.05	9.15
Britain		
Bank base rate	12.00	12.00
Call money	12½	12½
3-month interbank	11 9/16	11 9/16
6-month interbank	11¼	11 5/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9⅜	8 15/16
1-month interbank	9.00	9⅛
3-month interbank	9.00	9⅛
6-month interbank	9.00	9⅛

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

May 22

1 month	5⅞ - 6
2 months	5 15/16 - 6 1/16
3 months	5 15/16 - 6 ⅛
6 months	6 ⅛ - 6 ¼
1 year	6½ - 6⅝

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

May 22

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.58
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.831
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

May 22

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	357.25	357.25	+ 0.40
Luxembourg	357.25	—	+ 0.40
Paris (12.5 kilo)	356.45	356.57	− 0.65
Zurich	357.55	357.85	+ 0.10
London	356.75	356.75	+ 0.45
New York	—	355.65	− 1.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Strategic International Gold Fund S.A.
Société Anonyme
R.C. Luxembourg B 26565
NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL GOLD FUND will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Thursday 13th June, 1991 at 14 hours,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. approval of the auditor's report
2. discharge to be granted to the liquidator, auditor and Board of Directors
3. resolution concerning the final liquidation of the company
4. the keeping of accounts and company documents.

The General Meeting shall be regularly constituted and shall validly deliberate on the resolutions if a quorum of shareholders representing one half of the shares outstanding is present or represented. Resolutions must be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.

The shareholders on record on the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the Meeting.

The present notice and a form of proxy have been sent to all shareholders on record at 24th May, 1991.

In order to attend the meeting, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares not less than five clear days before the date of the meeting at the Registered Office.

Proxy forms are available upon request at the Registered Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J.Pierson
Secretary General

Ferrier Lullin & Cie

Ferrier Lullin & Cie SA
Bank established in 1795 – Geneva

Two Centuries of Private Banking

Key Data			
In SFr. m	1989	1990	% Change
Net Revenues	75.6	60.5	−20
Cash Flow	24.8	16.4	−34
Net Income	17.5	12.8	−27
Dividends	7.2	7.2	—
Total Assets	376.6	359.5	−5
Capital and Reserves	97.7	103.1	6
Staff	246	239	−3

1990 was a difficult year for asset management companies.
However, the unfavorable performance turned in last year was the result of exceptional circumstances and should only be a chance mishap. The end of fighting in the Mideast, coupled with a renewed flow of liquidity on financial markets as economic activity slackens, point to a return to a more normal situation in the current year.

Geneva-Luxemburg-Bahamas
Grand Cayman-Hong Kong

15, rue Petitot Case postale CH-1211 Genève 11 Tel. 022/205222

TOPAZE • B • SA

MARKET DIARY

Weakness in Bonds Brakes Dow's Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks closed mixed Wednesday in sluggish trading on the New York Stock Exchange, held back by weakness in bonds and the oil sector.

The blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 13.86 points Tuesday, extended its winning streak to three consecutive sessions, tacking on another 4.25 points to 2,910.33.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index added 0.34 to 205.94, and the average price of an NYSE share added 5 cents. Declines slightly outpaced advances. Volume was 159.3 million shares, down from 186.8 million on Tuesday.

Texas Utilities paced the NYSE actives, unchanged at 36¾. IBM, which fell 1⅞ Tuesday on rumors about its earnings, was the second most active, climbing 3 to 104½. USX-Marathon the third most active, gaining ½ to 25⅝.

Elsewhere, Orion Pictures, which plummeted 1⅞ Tuesday, nosedived another 1¼ to 5¾ after Standard & Poor's Corp. said it lowered its rating on $280 million of Orion's debt to CCC-minus, only two grades above default, and said it may downgrade the debt further. Just last week the stock closed at $9.

Orion — which made "Silence of the Lambs" and the Academy award-winning "Dances With Wolves," each grossing more than $100 million at the box office — announced a debt-swap plan Monday in an effort to cut its interest costs as it continues to struggle with debt. Under the swap announced this week, Orion would give bondholders new bonds and stock in exchange for current outstanding debt with a principal of about $285 million.

On the American Stock Exchange, stocks closed mixed in light trading.

The Amex Market Value index gained 0.75 to 359.88.

(UPI, Reuters)

N.Y. Stocks

Dollar Moves Higher On Technical Buying

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar moved higher Wednesday, helped by technical buying and speculation that the Bank of Japan would lower its discount rate this week.

The Australian dollar fell sharply, hurt by Federal Reserve selling of the currency.

"The biggest interest was in the Australian dollar," said Richard Vullo, senior marketing representative for Bank of Montreal in New York.

The dollar ended at 1.7227 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7120 DM at Tuesday's close, and rose to 137.82 yen, from 137.30.

The U.S. currency also rose to 1.4595 Swiss francs from 1.4482 francs, and to 5.8455 French francs from 5.8145 francs.

The pound fell to $1.7283 from $1.7375.

As for the technical buying, the dollar's breach of 137.80 yen helped propel the U.S. unit to its high of the day, 138.17 yen, before it fell back during the afternoon.

A trader said the dollar's break above 1.7210 DM triggered short-covering, which brought the U.S. unit to a high of 1.7240 DM.

The dollar also benefited from comments by Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher, traders said. Mr. Mosbacher said he believed the U.S. recession had hit bottom and expected the economy to begin turning around by the summer.

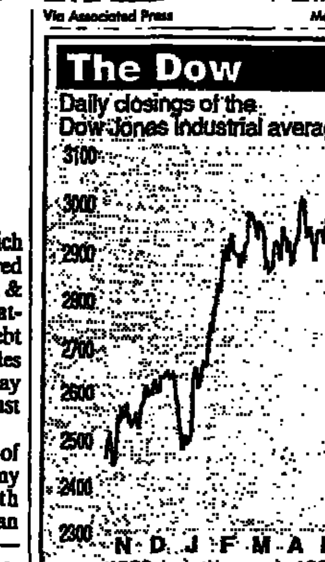
In London trading earlier, the dollar scrambled higher in thin volume to end 1 pfennig above its previous close.

The dollar closed at 1.7230 Deutsche marks, up from a previous close of 1.7125 DM.

The dollar also rose to 138.025 yen from a previous 137.300 yen.

Foreign Exchange

Via Associated Press May 22



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Saatchi	20757	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
CmpAsc	18194	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
USXMar n	17311	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
Compaq s	16653	37⅛	36¼	36¾	+ ½
IBM	15873	104⅝	102	103⅝	+2⅛
NMedE	14988	47⅛	46⅛	46⅜	— ¾
RJR Nb n	14614	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Limitd s	14579	28½	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
BlockE s	14454	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ¼
AMD	14389	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
RoylD	13246	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
UCarb	12781	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
PhilMr	12708	66⅜	65⅛	66½	+ ⅝
TexUtil	11935	36⅞	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
LaidlwB	10458	10⅛	9¾	10	— ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lionel	7359	1⅛	⅝	1	— ⅛
FruitL	4246	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
ENSCO	2795	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Sbarro	2561	41⅛	37½	38⅛	—3⅛
FAusPr	2142	10⅛	9⅞	10	
PallCp s	1850	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
BergBr	1585	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
A-bmy sc	1565	30⅛	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
ForstL s	1263	38⅛	36⅜	38⅛	+1⅛
US Bio	1230	38	34⅝	37⅝	+3⅝
EtsNk wt	1167	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Hasbro	1061	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅜
EchoBy	1012	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
CornCr	958	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
Amdhl	939	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛

NYSE Diary

Not available at press time

Amex Diary

Not available at press time

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	971	1,070
Declined	832	884
Unchanged	2,286	2,220
Total issues	4,089	4,094

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2908.99	2930.01	2881.93	2910.33	+ 4.25
Trans	1132.23	1144.75	1126.23	1138.75	+ 9.69
Util	210.64	211.71	209.26	210.89	
Comp	1035.88	1044.15	1027.83	1038.01	+ 3.26

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	448.79	446.21	448.31	+1.03
Transp.	279.61	278.17	279.51	+1.18
Utilities	138.05	137.34	137.73	—0.32
Finance	29.57	29.27	29.57	+0.23
SP 500	376.50	374.40	376.19	+0.84
SP 100	359.05	354.77	358.77	+1.86

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	206.80	205.28	205.94	+0.34
Industrials	259.27	258.50	259.11	+0.46
Transp.	167.56	166.95	167.56	+0.52
Utilities	90.38	90.05	90.21	—0.18
Finance	150.33	149.56	150.33	+0.72

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	487.96	483.60	487.29	+3.69
Industrials	541.96	537.28	541.34	+5.84
Finance	468.26	466.31	467.81	+0.74
Insurance	550.96	547.82	550.84	+1.35
Utilities	584.79	579.41	581.62	+0.69
Banks	330.88	328.84	329.48	+0.01
Transp.	506.90	503.98	506.40	+1.53

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
359.79	358.86	359.88	+0.75

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	94.78	+0.03
10 Utilities	96.21	—0.08
10 Industrials	93.36	+0.15

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	159,310,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	245,433,520
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,940,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,540,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	161,745,500
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	166,461,400
NYSE volume up	75,750,300
NYSE volume down	57,234,780
Amex volume up	4,475,570
Amex volume down	3,297,968
NASDAQ volume up	73,681,000
NASDAQ volume down	29,255,500

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
May 21	669,589	597,674	13,059
May 20	552,351	528,496	8,601
May 17	609,425	477,274	4,342
May 16	598,329	520,520	28,708
May 15	782,460	607,292	30,864

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

May 22

Strike Price	Calls-Last May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Puts-Last May	Jun	Jly	Aug
320	39½	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
325	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—
330	30⅛	—	—	—	⅝	1⅝	—	—
335	24⅝	26⅛	—	—	⅝	2⅛	—	—
340	20⅛	—	—	—	1⅛	2⅝	4⅛	—
345	14	19	—	—	1⅝	4	5½	—
350	12⅛	—	16½	—	2⅛	4⅝	6⅝	9⅛
355	8⅛	11⅝	13⅛	—	4	6⅛	9	11
360	5⅛	8½	10½	—	6⅛	8⅝	10⅛	—
365	3½	6	7⅛	10½	9⅛	11½	—	—
370	2⅛	4	5⅝	8	13⅛	—	—	—
375	1	2⅝	4⅛	—	16½	18½	—	—
380	½	1⅛	3⅛	—	—	—	—	—
385	⅛	1⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 73,799; total open int. 264,622
Puts: total vol. 73,312; total open int. 266,574

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	⅝	—
30	—	—	1⅛	—
32½	—	—	1⅝	—
35	—	—	2⅝	—

Calls: total vol. 0; total open int. 15,481
Puts: total vol. 118; total open int. 54,826
Source: CBOE.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Boston Acoustics	Q	.10	7-19	6-21
Long Drug Stores	Q	.27	7-9	6-4
Marion Merrell	Q	.23	7-19	6-20
Questar Corp	Q	.51	6-24	5-31
Security Fed Svgs	Q	.07¾	6-28	6-14
STOCK SPLIT				
Humana Inc — 3-for-2				
Macna — 3-for-2				
Questar Corp — 2-for-1				
Rite Aid Corp — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Barnes Group	Q	.35	6-10	5-31
Briggs & Stratton	Q	.40	6-28	5-31
Chesapeake Util	Q	.21½	7-5	6-7
FirstBank of IL	Q	.22	7-1	6-14
Ivey Properties	Q	.19	7-1	6-7
Lincoln Financial	Q	.29½	7-1	6-14
MerchantsNatl Corp	Q	.30	6-21	5-31
Morgan Keegan Inc	Q	.06	7-15	6-7
Moscom Corp	Q	.02	7-1	6-5
NatlSanitarySupply	Q	.04½	6-20	6-3
Northern Trust	Q	.21	7-1	6-10
Precision Castpart	Q	.03	7-1	6-7
Provena Foods	Q	.03½	6-28	6-7
Publ Svc Grp	Q	.53	6-28	6-7
Scientific-Atlanta	Q	.04	6-14	5-31

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.59	0.587
Coffee, lb	0.74	0.76
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1325	1.115
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.31	0.31
Silver, troy oz	4.025	4.05
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	0.99	0.99
Tin, lb	3.6789	3.691
Zinc, lb	0.5525	0.55

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1300.00	1301.00	1296.00	1298.00
Forward	1332.00	1333.00	1327.00	1328.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1297.50	1298.00	1290.00	1292.00
Forward	1307.00	1308.00	1300.50	1301.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	318.00	318.25	324.00	325.00
Forward	331.50	332.00	337.00	337.50
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8055.00	8065.00	8100.00	8120.00
Forward	8099.00	8108.00	8080.00	8180.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5645.00	5655.00	5685.00	5515.00
Forward	5730.00	5735.00	5690.00	5700.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1091.50	1092.00	1089.00	1091.00
Forward	1107.00	1108.00	1105.00	1106.00

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Aug	169.40	170.00	171.00	169.00	170.20	171.00
Oct	168.80	170.00	171.40	168.80	169.60	170.00
Dec	169.60	171.00	170.00	170.00	169.00	173.60
Mar	170.60	170.80	172.00	170.00	170.00	170.40
May	172.40	173.80	174.00	174.00	170.20	173.40
Aug	174.40	177.80	175.00	175.00	172.20	177.40
Oct	174.40	180.00	N.T.	N.T.	174.40	179.00

Est. Sales 458.

COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
May	560	585	570	569	567	590
Jul	599	600	607	593	607	608
Sep	627	628	633	621	634	635
Dec	664	665	669	658	670	671
Mar	697	699	708	692	702	703
May	720	722	722	716	725	726
Jul	742	744	748	738	747	748

Est. Sales 8,819.

COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
May	500	505	514	498	518	519
Jul	529	530	545	521	546	547
Sep	553	554	567	548	571	572
Nov	573	574	589	572	591	592
Jan	590	591	607	593	613	614
Mar	610	612	620	610	633	635
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Est. Sales 10,539.

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons				
Aug	279.00	278.00	277.50 279.00	— 0.40
Oct	249.00	248.00	247.50 248.50	— 0.70
Dec	242.00	242.00	241.50 243.50	— 1.30
Mar	244.00	244.00	244.00 245.00	— 0.80
May	N.T.	N.T.	246.00 249.00	Unch.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	250.00 254.00	+ 1.00

Est. sales 1,409. Prev. sales 359. Open interest 18,356.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Jun	180.00	178.50	179.00	179.25	—2.50
Jul	175.75	174.00	175.00	175.00	—2.00
Aug	176.75	175.50	176.75	176.75	—2.00
Sep	178.50	177.25	178.50	178.50	—1.50
Oct	181.75	179.50	181.75	181.75	—1.25
Nov	183.25	181.25	183.05	183.00	—2.00
Dec	184.00	182.50	184.00	184.00	—2.00
Jan	182.00	181.00	181.00	181.00	—2.50
Feb	178.75	178.75	178.75	178.75	—1.50

Est. Sales 8,643. Prev. sales 9,019. Open interest 55,762

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Jul	19.25	19.09	19.15	19.13	—0.20
Aug	19.52	19.35	19.40	19.40	—0.15
Sep	19.72	19.59	19.65	19.66	—0.14
Oct	19.82	19.80	19.80	19.76	—0.19
Nov	19.95	19.90	19.95	19.95	—0.20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.90	—0.15

Est. Sales 18,800. Prev. sales 14,253. Open interest 50,959
Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

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Shell Stations for Czechoslovakia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — Royal Dutch/Shell Group intends to build its own network of gasoline and auto-service stations in Czechoslovakia and the first of a planned 100 stations should be opened within six months, according to M. Barry Dale, general manager of Shell Czechoslovakia AS.

Shell Czechoslovakia, based in Prague and with a branch office in Bratislava, will also take on the import and export of oil and chemical products for industry and agriculture previously carried by an agency.

Shell began selling its products in Czechoslovakia through its own retail and distribution units in 1923 but they closed when World War II broke out. In 1959, it re-entered the local market through Transakta, a Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation. *(Reuters, UPI)*

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

L.A. Gear Holds Talks on Selling Stake

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — L.A. Gear Inc., the struggling athletic shoemaker, said Wednesday it had been holding talks on selling a major stake in the company to an unidentified investment group.

The third-largest athletic shoemaker in the United States after Nike Inc. and Reebok International Ltd., L.A. Gear said it had retained Merrill Lynch & Co. to "explore various financial alternatives."

L.A. Gear, which has had losses for the past two quarters as a result of slow sales and lower profit margins, said it was in continuing negotiations with an investment group about a "substantial" minority investment.

Mosbacher Sees Upturn by Summer

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (Combined Dispatches) — Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher said Wednesday he believed the U.S. recession has hit bottom and that he expected the economy to begin turning around by summer.

At an exporters' conference here, Mr. Mosbacher also said the Federal Reserve Board should reduce the discount rate to help boost the economy. He added, "I also would like to see long-term rates come down, too."

The secretary's comments on the first stirrings of a recovery followed similar assertions by other top administration figures. *(Reuters, UPI)*

J&J-Merck Enters European Market

NEW YORK (NYT) — Johnson & Johnson and Merck & Co. said Wednesday that had agreed to buy a German drug company from Rhône-Poulenc Rorer as a "first step" into the $5 billion European consumer-drug business.

Johnson & Johnson-Merck Consumer Pharmaceuticals Co., a 50-50 joint venture, agreed to buy Woelm Pharma of Germany.

Viren Mehta, an analyst with Mehta & Isaly Worldwide Research, said the company paid $90 million for Woelm, which makes cough and cold medicine, laxatives and vitamin brands with annual sales of $40 million.

USF&G Is Sued by Its Shareholders

BALTIMORE (AP) — Shareholders are suing USF&G Corp. and three former officers of the company, charging them with misleading investors by gambling on high-risk investments while the insurance company faced financial disaster.

A class-action suit filed in U.S. District Court in Baltimore combines earlier complaints and lawsuits filed by 18 plaintiffs from Florida to Maine after the company reported $569 million in losses and a drastic dividend reduction last fall.

National City Seeks Ameritrust Talks

CLEVELAND (UPI) — National City Corp. said Wednesday it would seek to meet with Ameritrust Corp. about the stock-swap merger National City proposed earlier this week.

On Tuesday, Ameritrust said directors would look at National City's merger offer as one option open to the bank holding company. National City responded it was "pleased that Ameritrust has agreed to consider our proposal."

National City has proposed a stock-swap acquisition valued at about $870 million. If completed, the deal would form the 17th-largest U.S. bank holding company, with $35 billion in assets.

For the Record

Sears, Roebuck & Co. has conceded in court documents that its board of directors approved a restructuring plan in 1988 without fully considering it as takeover speculation mounted. *(Reuters)*

Financial News Network Inc. said that it had completed the previously announced sale of its media business to CNBC, an affiliate of General Electric Co., for $145 million in cash and the assumption of $9.3 million in liabilities. *(Reuters)*

Sony Corp. of America introduced a series of compact discs for the home personal computer. The "Laser Library" system, to sell this summer for $699, has a Sony CD-ROM optical disc player and six discs with information, learning and entertainment programs. *(UPI)*

COMPUTE: *Many Top Executives Don't Use Computers to Full Capacity*

(Continued from first finance page)

rather than a computer book that deals with business. The result is one of the most helpful books on computing I've seen.

Any executive who reads this book — and any executive who uses a computer should read it — will learn dozens of ways to make better spreadsheets, manage time more efficiently, build smarter data bases, make more compelling presentations, get the most out of a laptop and increase productivity.

The "PC Productivity Bible" assumes that the reader already has some familiarity with personal computers, but there are ample "Time Out" sections that will appeal to beginners.

Like Ms. Moore, Mr. Seymour acknowledges that large numbers of executives have not made the leap into computing, even though they may have a powerful machine gathering dust on the credenza. He says he has heard this excuse from many senior executives: "I don't want to look stupid in front of my (a) secretary (b) 10-year-old (c) MBA assistant (d) all of the above."

"It's funny to turn that same phrase to other business skills," Mr. Seymour writes. "For example, 'I don't want to learn how to close a sale because I don't want to look stupid.' Or my favorite, 'I don't want to learn how to use a telephone because I don't want to look stupid.'"

Why should executives read these books? One reason is that American companies spend $200 billion a year on information technology and yet executives are dissatisfied with the results, according to a recent survey by Computerworld, a weekly newspaper for corporate information systems managers, and Andersen Consulting, a division of Arthur Andersen & Company. Armed with more information, perhaps they can make better choices.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press May 22

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.63	2.62	Jul	2.96¼	2.99	2.96¼	2.98½	+.03½
3.26	2.69½	Sep	3.05	3.07	3.05	3.06	+.02½
3.25	2.81½	Dec	3.16¼	3.18½	3.16¼	3.18½	+.03¼
3.70¾	2.85¼	Mar	3.23	3.26	3.23	3.26	+.03¾
3.31	3.14	May	3.22	3.24	3.22	3.24	+.04½
		Jul	3.08	3.09	3.08	3.09	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,393					
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,817 up 781							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
Jul	2.98	2.99¾	2.97¾	2.99	+	.02¼	
Sep	3.04	3.05½	3.03½	3.04	+	.02	
Dec	3.11½	3.14½	3.11½	3.13¾	+	.03	
Mar	3.18½	3.19	3.18	3.18½	+	.02½	
Est.Sales	Prv.Sales 3,043	Prev.Day Open Int 23,222	Chg. +89				
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.50¾	2.52½	2.49	2.49¾	—.01
2.87½	2.40¾	Sep	2.49¾	2.51	2.48	2.48½	—.00¼
2.75	2.41½	Dec	2.47½	2.50½	2.47½	2.47¾	—.00¾
2.75¼	2.49	Mar	2.56	2.57¾	2.54¾	2.55¼	—.00¼
2.79½	2.54	May	2.59½	2.62	2.59¼	2.59½	+.00½
2.82	2.57¾	Jul	2.64	2.66	2.63¾	2.64¼	+.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 34,438					
Prev. Day Open Int.205,361 up 1,479							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.18	5.67½	Jul	5.80	5.86	5.78¼	5.79½	+.00½
6.95	5.71	Aug	5.83¼	5.90	5.82	5.83½	+.00¼
6.54	5.72½	Sep	5.83½	5.91½	5.83	5.84¼	+.00½
6.74	5.79	Nov	5.92	5.99¼	5.90½	5.93¼	+.03¼
6.49½	5.90¾	Jan	6.01¼	6.10½	6.01¼	6.03¾	+.02¼
6.60	6.01	Mar	6.12½	6.20½	6.12½	6.14½	+.04
6.42½	6.10½	May	6.21	6.28½	6.21	6.22	+.03¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,431					
Prev. Day Open Int.104,194 up 914							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
209.00	167.90	Jul	174.40	175.90	173.50	173.80	—.10
195.50	169.90	Aug	175.30	177.10	174.80	174.80	
193.50	171.70	Sep	176.40	178.10	176.00	176.10	+.20
189.00	172.50	Oct	178.00	178.80	177.10	177.40	+.80
191.50	174.80	Dec	179.00	181.20	179.00	179.40	+.50
190.50	177.80	Jan	180.00	181.70	180.00	180.20	+.70
180.80	179.00	Mar	183.80	183.00	181.50	181.50	+1.00
181.00	179.00	May				181.00	+.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,939					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,428 up 448							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.60	19.70	Jul	20.05	20.45	19.99	20.16	+.21
25.50	19.88	Aug	20.18	20.61	20.17	20.36	+.25
25.10	20.07	Sep	20.43	20.78	20.36	20.55	+.27
24.90	20.20	Oct	20.54	20.90	20.54	20.70	+.27
24.05	20.55	Dec	20.83	21.25	20.83	21.02	+.24
24.15	20.73	Jan	21.05	21.05	21.05	21.16	+.25
23.50	20.10	Mar	21.63	21.63	21.45	21.46	+.22
22.62	21.28	May				21.77	+.27
22.50	21.45	Jul				21.92	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,797					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,946 up 1,152							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.37	72.15	Jun	74.40	75.50	74.57	75.22	+.77
75.80	70.35	Aug	72.70	73.47	72.70	73.22	+.55
76.90	70.70	Oct	74.52	74.95	74.50	74.77	+.32
77.00	71.75	Dec	75.25	75.60	75.20	75.48	+.28
76.70	72.80	Feb	74.82	75.02	74.75	74.90	+.23
77.00	75.25	Apr	75.30	75.65	75.30	75.55	+.30
75.15	73.82	Jun	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.20	+.30
Est. Sales 16,885		Prev. Sales 11,788					
Prev. Day Open Int. 79,365 off 194							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
89.90	80.20	May	89.20	89.52	89.20	89.47	+.45
88.30	80.28	Aug	86.55	87.05	86.45	87.02	+.47
88.10	79.75	Sep	85.55	86.10	85.50	86.05	+.48
87.90	80.20	Oct	85.45	86.02	85.45	86.00	+.58
87.85	81.20	Nov	85.95	86.05	85.55	86.00	+.45
87.65	84.00	Jan	85.50	86.00	85.50	85.97	+.77
86.85	84.75	Mar	85.80	85.25	85.80	85.20	+.55
85.00	84.50	Apr	84.50	84.50	84.50	84.45	+.45
Est. Sales 2,309		Prev. Sales 2,939					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,337 up 214							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
59.30	47.70	Jun	57.10	57.37	56.62	56.95	—.12
58.37	48.30	Jul	55.40	55.57	54.85	55.07	—.18
55.50	46.90	Aug	52.20	52.55	51.90	52.22	—.05
49.55	42.90	Oct	47.25	47.55	46.85	47.18	—.15
48.92	44.50	Dec	47.57	47.75	47.25	47.02	—.40
48.25	44.50	Feb	47.25	47.25	47.20	47.15	—.05
46.82	45.00	Apr	45.60	45.60	45.55	45.55	+.20
50.60	50.02	Jun				49.75	
Est. Sales 5,466		Prev. Sales 8,017					
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,064 up 301							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
73.12	49.50	May	60.45	60.45	59.08	59.50	+.30
72.80	50.75	Jul	57.35	57.82	55.40	56.55	—.70
70.05	51.60	Aug	54.40	54.60	52.10	53.20	—.30
63.00	55.28	Feb	56.45	56.50	55.35	55.70	—.02
61.80	55.35	Mar	55.35	55.35	55.25	55.80	+.50
Est. Sales 6,452		Prev. Sales 4,816					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,047 off 203							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
111.50	86.90	Jul	87.25	87.40	86.25	86.80	—.75
113.50	89.30	Sep	89.70	89.75	88.50	89.05	—.80
116.00	92.50	Dec	92.75	92.75	91.75	92.15	—.75
107.50	95.50	Mar	95.08	95.20	95.00	95.15	—.60
108.00	97.40	May	97.00	97.15	97.00	97.15	—.75
108.00	99.75	Jul	99.00	99.25	99.00	99.25	—.75
108.00	101.50	Sep				100.90	—.10
Est. Sales 7,710		Prev. Sales 8,512					
Prev. Day Open Int. 41,449 up 1,154							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
14.90	7.55	Jul	7.93	8.08	7.88	7.93	—.06
14.40	7.46	Oct	7.63	7.76	7.58	7.64	—.03
10.14	7.54	Mar	7.70	7.80	7.63	7.69	
9.77	7.67	May	7.81	7.87	7.78	7.80	+.01
8.85	7.85	Jul	7.93	7.93	7.90	7.94	+.02
8.18	8.18	Oct				8.05	—.03
Est. Sales 13,428		Prev. Sales 13,497					
Prev. Day Open Int.111,862 up 503							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1590	978	Jul	980	985	971	978	—15
1515	1009	Sep	1005	1012	1000	1006	—13
1535	1051	Dec	1045	1052	1042	1048	—13
1538	1092	Mar	1087	1094	1086	1088	—13
1385	1120	May	1119	1123	1116	1119	—11
1385	1145	Jul	1147	1154	1146	1147	—9
1218	1169	Sep	1175	1175	1173	1174	—9
Est. Sales 4,352		Prev. Sales 1,752					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,300 up 326							

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
180.00	102.50	Jul	120.95	121.80	120.30	120.60	—.80
127.00	106.80	Sep	121.00	121.90	120.10	120.15	—1.15
121.80	111.00	Nov	119.70	120.00	118.50	118.50	—1.20
120.10	113.40	Jan	119.50	119.50	118.50	118.50	—.95
120.70	113.60	Mar	119.75	119.75	119.05	119.05	—1.20
Est. Sales 1,080		Prev. Sales 2,615					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,472 up 640							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
117.80	97.00	May	101.40	101.50	100.20	100.20	—.95
115.00	98.40	Jun	101.50	101.50	100.00	99.85	—1.15
113.50	96.50	Jul	99.80	99.85	98.50	98.55	—.95
109.00	97.00	Aug	99.50	99.50	99.50	98.15	—.75
110.50	95.50	Sep	98.70	98.80	97.60	97.75	—.80
106.90	96.30	Oct				97.45	—.75
105.00	95.90	Nov	97.60	97.60	97.60	97.15	—.65
108.50	94.50	Dec	97.70	97.90	96.70	96.85	—.60
104.50	95.90	Jan				96.55	—.60
105.10	95.80	Feb				96.25	—.50
106.80	95.00	Mar	96.50	96.90	96.50	95.95	—.50
99.10	95.00	Apr				95.65	—.50
106.20	95.80	May	95.85	96.50	95.85	95.55	—.45
103.80	94.80	Jul	95.80	95.80	95.80	95.10	—.40
103.45	94.50	Sep	95.30	95.40	95.30	94.80	—.35
100.50	93.25	Dec	94.50	94.80	94.50	94.30	—.30
		Jan				93.85	—.30
96.65	93.50	Mar				93.60	—.30
Est. Sales 4,500		Prev. Sales 6,968					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,772 up 519							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
647.0	355.0	May	403.5	403.5	402.0	403.2	—.1
415.5	389.5	Jun				403.2	—.5
667.5	360.1	Jul	409.8	411.8	404.0	405.8	—.5
654.0	367.5	Sep	413.5	415.0	409.5	410.7	—.5
623.5	374.0	Dec	428.5	422.5	416.5	417.4	—.5
596.0	402.0	Jan				419.6	—.5
613.0	382.0	Mar	424.0	425.5	424.0	425.1	—.5
589.0	385.0	May				430.4	—.5
557.0	395.0	Jul	433.0	433.0	433.0	435.6	—.5
482.5	412.0	Sep				441.3	—.5
477.5	408.0	Dec	454.5	454.5	450.0	450.2	—.5
455.0	440.0	Jan				453.3	—.5
457.0	457.0	Mar				459.3	—.5
Est. Sales 7,500		Prev. Sales 4,806					
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,533 off 132							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
528.50	378.00	Jul	395.50	396.30	391.80	392.10	—3.80
513.00	383.50	Oct	400.00	400.50	395.50	396.50	—3.80
451.50	387.00	Jan	404.00	404.00	401.00	400.70	—3.80
428.50	394.00	Apr				404.70	—3.40
427.50	414.20	Jul				408.70	—3.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,973					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,949 up 362							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
125.25	80.00	Jun	94.50	95.25	94.50	94.55	—.35
119.40	80.75	Sep	96.25	96.50	95.80	95.85	—.40
114.50	82.50	Dec	97.20	98.00	97.00	97.00	—.40
135.75	88.75	Mar				98.15	—.40
		Jun				100.05	—.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 126					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,476 up 17							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
349.00	350.30	May				354.30	—.90
466.20	352.60	Jun	358.30	358.80	356.70	356.80	—1.10
340.00	359.00	Jul				358.00	—1.50
468.00	355.80	Aug	360.50	361.30	359.30	359.40	—.90
476.00	359.30	Oct	364.00	364.20	362.20	362.60	—.80
483.00	362.00	Dec	366.80	367.20	365.50	365.70	—.80
456.50	366.80	Feb	370.60	370.00	368.80	369.10	—.80
446.00	373.50	Apr				372.20	—.70
467.00	375.00	Jun				375.40	—.70
426.50	377.50	Aug				379.20	—.70
418.80	389.50	Oct				382.80	—.60
405.00	383.50	Dec				386.40	—.60
		Feb				390.70	—.60
Est. Sales 40,000		Prev. Sales 19,040					
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,143 off 3,459							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.62	91.52	Jun	94.48	94.53	94.48	94.51	+.02
94.52	91.40	Sep	94.44	94.47	94.43	94.44	+.02
94.13	92.24	Dec	94.00	94.03	94.00	94.00	
93.85	93.42	Mar				93.87	+.03
93.50	93.48	Jun				93.49	+.03
		Sep				93.15	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,802					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,498 up 1,243							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101.285	99.018	Jun	100.285	101.015	100.270	100.310	+.030
100.180	99.115	Sep	100.105	100.160	100.100	100.135	+.035
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,195					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,488 off 173							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-21	93-18	Jun	99-2	99-5	98-28	98-30	—4
100-1	96-20	Sep	98-10	98-17	98-8	98-10	—3
98-12	97-3	Dec	97-20	97-27	97-18	97-21	—3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,271					
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,929 off 1,583							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-4	82-18	Jun	95-28	95-31	95-17	95-20	—7
99-5	85-29	Sep	95-3	95-6	94-24	94-27	—7
98-20	85-19	Dec	94-12	94-15	94-3	94-4	—7
98-13	85-14	Mar	93-18	93-18	93-17	93-17	—7
97-19	85-3	Jun	93-5	93-8	93	93	—7
95-8	87-14	Sep				92-16	—7
94-11	85-6	Dec				92-1	—7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales191,365					
Prev. Day Open Int.271,897 off 2,814							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-2	84-26	Jun	92-6	92-11	92-2	92-5	—3
92-11	84-7	Sep	91-9	91-13	91-4	91-6	—1
91-11	89-28	Dec				90-19	—1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,867					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,064 up 48							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
93.95	89.91	Jun	93.91	93.94	93.91	93.93	+.02
93.77	90.04	Sep	93.72	93.75	93.71	93.72	+.02
93.27	90.04	Dec	93.25	93.25	93.22	93.23	
93.03	90.09	Mar	93.05	93.06	93.03	93.05	+.02
92.62	90.35	Jun	92.62	92.65	92.60	92.64	+.03
92.35	90.32	Sep	92.26	92.31	92.23	92.29	+.05
92.04	90.24	Dec	91.93	91.96	91.98	91.94	+.05
91.99	90.28	Mar	91.86	91.90	91.85	91.89	+.06
91.89	90.27	Jun	91.70	91.74	91.69	91.74	+.06
91.81	90.27	Sep	91.54	91.59	91.53	91.58	+.05
91.66	90.22	Dec	91.32	91.36	91.31	91.36	+.05
91.44	90.24	Mar	91.26	91.30	91.25	91.30	+.05
91.57	90.40	Jun	91.15	91.18	91.15	91.19	+.05
91.52	90.36	Sep	91.08	91.13	91.08	91.12	+.05
91.44	90.71	Dec	90.95	90.98	90.95	90.99	+.05
91.09	90.76	Mar	90.95	90.97	90.92	90.96	+.05
Est. Sales187,235		Prev. Sales 90,016					
Prev. Day Open Int.865,068 up 7,654							

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9600	1.6550	Jun	1.7254	1.7270	1.7160	1.7214	—76
1.9340	1.6350	Sep	1.7046	1.7046	1.6960	1.6998	—78
1.7900	1.6290	Dec				1.6828	—78
Est. Sales 11,942		Prev. Sales 12,236					
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,131 off 1,944							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8692	.7995	Jun	.8687	.8690	.8672	.8673	—12
.8634	.7985	Sep	.8633	.8633	.8613	.8614	—12
.8576	.8175	Dec	.8577	.8577	.8560	.8563	—12
.8527	.8268	Mar	.8530	.8530	.8530	.8520	—12
.8500	.8330	Jun				.8480	—12
.8443	.8430	Sep	.8450	.8450	.8444	.8441	—12
Est. Sales 1,728		Prev. Sales 1,385					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,145 up 39							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6870	.5601	Jun	.5814	.5820	.5785	.5797	—29
.6410	.5561	Sep	.5774	.5780	.5743	.5756	—28
.6770	.5538	Dec	.5730	.5730	.5715	.5719	—26
.5840	.5530	Mar				.5691	—25
Est. Sales 32,685		Prev. Sales 38,241					
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,189 off 11,540							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007252	.007260	.007226	.007250	—24
.007870	.007032	Sep	.007227	.007228	.007200	.007222	—25
.007559	.007038	Dec	.007212	.007212	.007212	.007208	—26
.007302	.007205	Mar	.007201	.007201	.007201	.007201	—26
.007199	.007185	Jun				.007200	—27
Est. Sales 16,568		Prev. Sales 18,187					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,459 off 874							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8084	.6466	Jun	.6868	.6877	.6827	.6844	—53
.8055	.6432	Sep	.6828	.6840	.6789	.6809	—52
.8090	.6630	Dec	.6820	.6820	.6820	.6785	—52
.6995	.6725	Mar				.6770	—52
Est. Sales 18,250		Prev. Sales 19,023					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,857 off 2,074							
Industrials							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
94.45	65.67	Jul	93.40	93.41	91.86	91.86	—2.00
83.38	66.77	Oct	81.70	81.80	80.40	80.60	—2.00
76.25	63.75	Dec	75.10	75.32	74.05	74.05	—2.00
77.15	64.65	Mar	75.90	76.10	74.86	74.86	—2.00
92.25	65.10	May	76.10	76.15	75.28	75.28	—2.00
77.70	66.50	Jul	76.40	76.80	75.80	75.70	—2.00
Est. Sales 8,800		Prev. Sales 7,860					
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,877 up 757							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
85.75	48.00	Jun	55.80	56.10	55.70	54.00	—.88
85.00	46.00	Jul	56.50	56.60	54.15	54.40	—.52
85.07	49.80	Aug	57.15	57.20	56.80	57.20	—.52
84.28	50.25	Sep	58.50	58.50	58.25	58.40	—.52
85.00	51.30	Oct	59.30	59.45	59.25	59.40	—.48
78.80	52.30	Nov	60.35	60.50	60.25	60.50	—.38
80.62	53.30	Dec	61.25	61.50	61.30	61.50	—.38
68.50	53.40	Jan	61.30	61.40	61.20	61.40	—.38
61.15	53.25	Feb	60.40	60.50	60.15	60.40	—.33
59.50	51.40	Mar	58.00	58.10	58.00	58.10	—.33
57.50	50.00	Apr	56.85	56.25	56.00	56.25	—.33
55.50	48.25	May	55.25	55.25	55.19	55.19	+.04
55.20	48.00	Jun	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	+.02
Est. Sales 23,393							
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,191 up 2,583							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
30.40	14.80	Jul	20.91	20.95	20.71	20.81	—.15
29.50	16.90	Aug	21.05	21.18	20.97	21.07	—.12
28.72	16.90	Sep	21.17	21.17	20.99	21.06	—.13
28.40	17.04	Oct	21.22	21.27	21.14	21.16	—.14
28.10	17.20	Nov	21.34	21.34	21.23	21.24	—.15
27.70	17.10	Dec	21.35	21.42	21.30	21.34	—.17
27.40	17.25	Jan	21.30	21.33	21.25	21.35	—.14
27.00	17.50	Feb	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.27	—.13
26.75	17.25	Mar	21.10	21.27	21.10	21.20	—.12
26.50	17.50	Apr	21.20	21.20	21.10	21.10	—.12
24.60	17.30	May	21.25	21.25	21.10	21.10	—.10
22.11	17.90	Jul	21.10	21.22	21.08	21.08	—.09
21.33	17.75	Aug	21.18	21.18	21.08	21.08	—.09
24.00	17.78	Sep	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	—.09
21.35	18.85	Oct	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	—.10
21.40	19.80	Nov	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	—.11
24.00	18.25	Dec	21.12	21.12	21.12	21.12	—.12
		Jun	21.86	21.22	21.06	21.14	—.06
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales140,130					
Prev. Day Open Int.287,445 off 8,453							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
95.50	54.90	Jun	68.00	68.00	66.85	67.60	—1.04
82.70	55.25	Jul	66.10	66.10	65.30	65.45	—1.51
90.90	53.50	Aug	64.41	64.41	63.80	63.80	—1.32
87.00	51.68	Sep	62.60	62.60	62.20	62.30	—1.07
86.75	49.75	Oct	60.20	60.25	59.75	59.75	—.85
66.75	48.40	Nov	59.20	59.30	58.75	58.85	—.45
75.25	47.75	Dec	57.60	57.80	57.20	57.60	—.30
58.00	47.00	Jan	57.10	57.40	57.05	57.15	+.05
58.20	50.70	Feb	57.45	57.50	57.35	57.50	+.15
59.08	50.50	Mar	58.75	58.75	58.75	58.75	+.15
63.40	57.30	Apr	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90	+.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,331					
Prev.Day Open Int. 75,280 off 972							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
392.50	308.90	Jun	376.30	377.80	375.15	377.50	+.50
396.05	304.00	Sep	379.00	380.20	378.80	380.30	+.60
399.05	321.75	Dec				382.85	+.65
401.05	386.30	Mar	386.20	386.20	386.20	386.90	+1.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 50,719					
Prev. Day Open Int.161,320 up 2,153							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
215.25	165.85	Jun	206.25	206.85	205.55	206.80	+.25
216.40	173.10	Sep	207.55	208.10	206.85	208.10	+.35
217.60	175.50	Dec	209.00	209.40	209.00	209.40	+.35
214.00	208.70	Mar				210.70	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,369					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,063.70 f	1,063.70 f
Reuters	1,723.80	1,726.10
D.J. Futures	126.10	126.80
Com. Research	215.78	216.00

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse May 22

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	37.90	37.40
ACF Holding	42	41.50
Aegon	119.80	120.40
Ahold	79.40	79.80
Akzo	108.30	108.20
AMEV	54.60	54.60
A'Dam Rubber	3.75	3.65
Bols	209.50	210.50
Buhrmann Tett	53.20	52.10
Center Parcs	24.25	22.50
CSM	85.40	85.30
DAF	24.60	23.90
DSM	109.60	109.50
Elsevier	85.90	85.50
Fokker	33.10	31.30
Gist-Brocades	35	35.40
Heineken	153	152.50
Hoogovens	57.80	56.80
Hunter Douglas	79.70	79.50
IHC Caland	43.50	42
Inter Mueller	82.50	84
Int'l Nederland	51.70	52.10
KLM	27.10	25.80
KNP	49.80	49.50
Nedlloyd	54.20	52.10
Oce Grinten	49.20	49
Pakhoed	198.50	195
Philips	31.70	31
Robeco	99.40	99.50
Rodamco	55.80	55.70
Rolinco	98.50	98.30
Rorento	66.20	66.10
Royal Dutch	157.70	157.50
Unilever	157.10	157
Van Ommeren	40.60	40.20
VMF Stork	47	46
VNU	87.50	88.30
Wessanen	77.50	78.40
Wolters/Kluwer	53.50	53.60
CBS Gen'l trend index : 93.90		
Previous : 93.30		

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7810	7740
Arbed	4130	4150
Barco	1180	1184
Bekaert	8430	8420
Cockerill	172	171
Cobepa	5100	5170
Delhaize	7730	7790
Electrobel	4875	4870
GB-Inno-BM	1364	1370
GBL	3780	3690
Gevaert	7030	6950
Hoboken	10525	10225
Intercom	1852	1842
Kredietbank	6245	6280
Petrofina	12250	12375
Royal Belge	4450	4510
Soc Gen Banque	5820	4980
Soc Gen Belgique	2315	2305
Sofina	11725	11750
Solvay	13180	12975
Tractebel	3290	3206
UCB	17725	17800
Powerfin	2810	2815
Current Stock Index : 5774.35		
Previous : 5762.96		

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	192	191
Allianz Hold	2285	2345
Altana	586	585
Asko	785	785
BASF	256	250.20
Bayer	288.70	280
Bay. Hypo bank	377	366
Bay Vereinsbk	393	385
BBC	1200	1150
BHF Bank	409.50	408
BMW	543.50	541.50
Commerzbank	272	266.50
Continental	186	185.20
Daimler Benz	717.50	707.50
Degussa	351	349
Dt Babcock	172	171.50
Deutsche Bank	676.60	663
Douglas	784.50	783
Dresdner Bank	396.50	386.50
Harpener	324	324
Henkel	607.80	600
Hochtief	1420	1399
Hoechst	267	258.70
Hoesch	262.50	253.50
Holzmann	1555	1468
Horten	198	195
IWKA	314.20	311.50
Kali Salz	164.50	162.70
Karstadt	649	647.50
Kaufhof	491	494
KHD	200	199
Kloeckner Werke	150	149.90
Krupp Stahl	157	157.50
Linde	810	799
Lufthansa	123.50	124
MAN	374	371.20
Mannesmann	278.30	276.50
Metallgesell	517	516.50
Muench Rueck	2285	N.Q.
Nixdorf	252.50	251
PKI	504	502
Porsche	840	855
Preussag	350.50	338
PWA	275	277
RWE	402.50	397
Rheinmetall	N.Q.	315
Schering	787.80	782.50
SEL	350	340
Siemens	620	606
Thyssen	224.50	221.20
Varta	315.50	323.50
Veba	361.20	352
VEW	210	208.30
Viag	365.20	357
Volkswagen	374.50	366.40
Wella	724	718
DAX Index : 1647.69		
Previous : 1617.69		
FAZ Index : 692.18		
Previous : 681.79		

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	54	52
Enso-Gutzeit	N.Q.	—
K.O.P.	36	36
Kymmene	78	71.50
Metra	78.50	78.50
Nokia	81	82
Pohjola	90	95
Repola	64	68
Stockmann	134	134
HEX Index : 1034.30		
Previous : [illegible]		

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	16.40	16.30
Cathay Pacific	8.60	8.45
Cavendish Int'l	3.40	3.43
Cheung Kong	18.60	18.70
China Light Pwr	21	21.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	11.80	11.90
Hang Lung Dev	7.35	7.25
Hang Seng Bank	27.10	26.70
Henderson Land	11.90	11.70
HK Air Eng.	17.80	17.80
HK China Gas	10.90	10.90
HK Electric	12.70	12.70
HK Land	9.10	9.05
HK Realty Trust	5.35	5.30
HK Shang Bank	26	26
HK Shang Htls	4.53	4.51
HK Telecomm	6.90	6.90
HK Ferry	4.40	4.43
Hutch Whampoa	15.80	15.80
Hysan Dev	6.90	6.80
Jardine Math.	34	34.25
Jardine Str Hld	18.10	18.20
Kowloon Motor	8	7.90
Mandarin Orient	4.85	4.85
Miramar Hotel	5.40	5.45
New World Dev	17.10	11
SHK Props	19.70	19.80
Stelux	3.70	3.75
Swire Pac A	19.50	19.60
Tai Cheung Pros	4.22	4.23
TVE	1.64	1.62
Wharf Hold	9.25	9.30
Wing On Co	8.05	8.05
Winsor Ind.	8.85	8.90
World Int'l	4.98	5
Hang Seng Index : 3836.80		
Previous : [illegible]		

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	12	12
Altech	94	91.50
Anglo Amer	108.25	106.25
Barlows	41	41
Blyvoor	5.50	5.50
Buffels	35	34
De Beers	78.60	77.75
GFSA	70.50	69
Harmony	15.50	15.50
Highveld Steel	16.25	16.25
Kloof	29.85	29.50
Nedbank Grp	13.70	13.20
Rusplat	77.85	77
SA Brews	30	30.50
St Helena	25.50	25.50
Sasol	13.50	13.10
Welkom	15	14.50
Western Deep	112	107
Composite Stock Index : 3180		
Previous : 3064		

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.53	5.48
Anglo Am Gld	36	34
AA Corp	18.81	18.25
Anglo-AM(F) Gp	1.10	1.10
Ass Brit Foods	5.17	5.13
Barclays	4.29	4.38
Bass	9.51	9.59
B.A.T.	6.95	7
Blue Circle	2.43	2.49
BOC Group	5.38	5.40
Boots	3.49	3.49
Bowater	5.90	5.93
BAe	5.99	5.93
BAA	4.25	4.25
Brit Airways	1.82	1.64
British Gas	2.43	2.45
BP	3.36	3.38
British Steel	1.28	1.28
Brit Telecom	3.72	3.72
BTR	3.86	3.80
Burmah Oil	5.46	5.47
Cable Wire	5.12	5.25
Cadbury Sch	3.48	3.46
Charter Cons	4.57	4.52
Comm Union	4.90	4.98
Cookson	1.28	1.21
Courtaulds	3.87	3.78
Dalgety	3.83	3.77
Dixons	2.01	1.99
Driefontein	6.40	6.34
Eurotunnel	4.70	4.70
Fisons	4.68	4.66
Gen Acc F	5.33	5.43
GEC	1.99	1.97
GKN	3.42	3.41
Glaxo	11.30	11.26
Grand Met	7.45	7.58
Gt Univ Stores	15	15
GRE	2.04	2.04
Guinness	9.38	9.48
Hanson Tr	2.11	2.16
Hawker Sidd	5.67	5.63
ICI	12.23	12.32
Kingfisher	4.85	4.83
Land Sec	5.33	5.32
Legal Gen Grp	4.28	4.26
Lloyds Bank	3.39	3.34
Lonrho	2.57	2.58
Lucas Ind	1.58	1.59
Marks Sp	2.52	2.56
Maxwell	2.13	2.17
MB Group	2.19	2.20
Midland Bk	2.08	2.14
NatWest	3.18	3.18
Pearson Grp	7.50	7.52
P and O	5.94	5.88
Pilkington	1.75	1.79
Prudential	2.21	2.28
Racal Elec	2.22	2.24
Randfontein	1.98	1.77
Rank Org	6.92	7.07
Reed Int'l	4.15	4.18
Reuters	8.20	8.25
Rolls Royce	1.53	1.54
Royal Ins	4.32	4.41
RTZ	5.35	5.27
Saatchi	0.19	0.19
Sainsbury	3.77	3.82
Sears Holds	0.81	0.83
Shell	5.05	5.14
Skbeec	7.72	7.78
Std Chart Bk	3.54	3.52
Storehouse	0.97	1.01
Sun Alliance	3.46	3.76
Tate and Lyle	3.58	3.61
Tesco	2.83	2.84
Thorn EMI	7.11	7.18
T.I. Group	4.87	4.93
Trafalgar Hse	2.39	2.49
THF	2.67	2.69
Ultramar	3.06	3.11
Unilever	7.35	7.33
Utd Biscuits	3.67	3.71
Vickers	1.98	2.02
War Loan 3½	34.75	34.56
Wellcome	5.90	5.79
F.T. 30 Index : 1932.70		
Previous : [illegible]		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2465.90		
Previous : 2482.70		

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3390	3415
Banco Central	4650	4670
Bco. Santander	5510	5590
Banesto	4110	4100
CEPSA	2280	N.A.
Dragados	2830	2840
Iberduero	718	722
Telefonica	1040	1030
S.E. General Index : 284.69		
Previous : 285.47		

Milan	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2595	2550
Banca Comm	4520	4470
Bastogi	231	231
Ciga hotels	2610	2589
CIR	2670	2590
Cred Ital	2405	2435
Enichem	1506	1505
Eridania	6787	6710
Ferfin	2164	2090
Ferfin Risp	1241	1277
Fiat SPA	5670	5535
Generali	34800	34900
IFI	14610	14250
Italcem	20790	20790
Italgas	3100	3090
Italmobiliare	71500	70500
Mediobanca	15450	15400
Montedison	1425	1412
Olivetti	3500	3492
Pirelli	1685	1670
RAS	19250	19150
Rinascente	6100	6180
Saipem	1610	1682
SIP	1245	1226
SME	2970	2880
Snia	1380	1385
Standa	34500	34500
Stet	2095	2090
Toro Assi Risp	25350	25205
MIB current Index : 1116		
Previous : 1107		

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	22⅜	22½
Bank Montreal	37⅛	37⅜
Bell Canada	42⅛	42½
Bombardier A	20⅛	20⅛
Bombardier B	20⅛	20⅛
Cambior	9⅛	9⅛
Cascades	4½	4.45
Dominion Text A	8	8⅜
Donohue	N.Q.	14
MacMillan Bl	19⅞	20
Memotec	9	9
Natl Bk Canada	10⅛	10⅝
Power Corp.	16⅛	16⅛
Provigo	11	11
Quebec Tel	15½	15½
Quebecor A	N.Q.	—
Quebecor B	15⅛	15⅛
Videotron	14	13
Industrials Index : 1493.85		
Previous : [illegible]		

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	780	799
Air Liquide	719	702
Alcatel Alsthom	579	582
Avions Dassault	489	467
Bancaire (Cie)	550	549
BIC	730	728
Bongrain	2532	2530
Bouygues	577	574
BSN-GD	885	889
Carrefour	1970	2020
Cerus	125	126.10
Chargeurs	711	712
Club Med	436.10	428
Elf-Aquitaine	365.70	369.80
Europe 1	1055	1040
Gen. Eaux	2655	2653
Hachette	199.50	199.40
Havas	510	510
Imetal	310	317
Lafarge Coppee	362	355.50
Legrand	3711	3768
Oreal (L')	584	576
L.V.M.H.	3954	3978
Matra	249.50	247.40
Merlin Gerin	515	515
Michelin B	95.50	95.20
Moulinex	131	130
Occidentale	770	767
Paribas	475.90	478
Pernod-Ricard	1151	1189
Perrier	1502	1501
Peugeot	549	570
Printemps (Au)	642	646
Radiotechnique	545	545
Raff. St. Louis	1444	1445
Redoute (La)	3600	3690
Roussel Uclaf	2150	2000
Saint Gobain	451	457
Sanofi	831	839
S.E.B.	1591	1589
Skis Rossignol	699	700
Ste Generale A	435	447
Suez	343.50	346.60
Thomson-CSF	162.70	159.30
Total	796	773
Valeo	454	452
CAC 40 Index : 1831.33		
Previous : [illegible]		

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	75	69.10
Bradesco	5.25	5.15
Brahma	34.20	33.90
Paranapanema	2.43	2.44
Petrobras	725	714
Vale Rio Doce	117	116
Varig	27	26.50
Bovespa Index : 85833		
Previous : [illegible]		

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.76	3.72
DBS	12	11.90
Fraser Neave	8.95	8.85
Harrisons Plant	1.40	1.36
Haw Par	2.54	2.53
Hume	3.48	3.32
Inchcape	4.30	4.30
Keppel	7.85	7.65
KL Kepong	2.77	2.74
Lum Chang	1.16	1.15
Malayan Banking	4.38	4.30
OCBC	8.85	8.80
OUB	5.45	5.45
OUE	7.45	7.30
Sembawang	6.90	6.90
Shangrila	6.10	6.15
Sime Darby	2.46	2.40
SIA	13.30	13.20
S'pore Land	6.45	6.50
S'pore Press	9	8.85
Sing Steamship	2.86	2.84
Straits Trading	2.89	2.80
UOB	6.65	6.45
United Overseas	1.78	1.78
Straits Times Ind. : 1525.83		
Previous : 1517.58		

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	380	380
Alfa Laval	346	345
Asea	585	585
Astra -A	563	562
Atlas Copco	222	222
Electrolux B	245	250
Ericsson	182	185
Esselte-A	134	140
Handelsbanken	117	119
Norsk Hydro	198.50	198
Procordia AF	185	180
Saab-Scania	290	289
Sandvik	310	310
SCA-A	112	112
S-E Banken	68.50	68

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.85	3.78
BHP	12.65	12.33
Boral	3.76	3.71
Bougainville	0.77	0.77
Coles Myer	11.20	11.85
Comalco	3.69	3.65
CRA	13.30	13.35
CSR	5.76	5.66
Dunlop	5.54	5.48
Elders IXL	0.26	0.26
ICI Australia	4.40	4.40
Magellan	2.25	2.35
MIM	1.87	1.86
Nat Aust Bank	6.46	6.62
News Corp	8.28	8.32
Nine Network	0.54	0.54
N Broken Hill	2.22	2.22
Poseidon	1.24	1.24
QCT Resources	1.26	1.29
Santos	3.75	3.73
TNT	1.27	1.36
Western Mining	5.16	5.14
Westpac Banking	4.77	4.61
Woodside	3.30	3.28
All ordinaries Index : 1541.40		
Previous : [illegible]		

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1100	1110
Asahi Chemical	766	770
Asahi Glass	1340	1350
Bank of Tokyo	1370	1380
Bridgestone	1030	1050
Canon	1490	1450
Casio	1340	1360
C.Itoh	677	684
Dai Nippon Print	1600	1620
Daiwa House	1940	1960
Daiwa Securities	1280	1290
Fanuc	5100	5150
Fuji Bank	2790	2770
Fuji Photo	3320	3360
Fujitsu	1070	1080
Hitachi	1120	1090
Hitachi Cable	1160	1150
Honda	1300	1320
Ito Yokado	4770	4770
Japan Airlines	1100	1100
Kajima	1580	1560
Kansai Power	2870	2850
Kawasaki Steel	438	438
Kirin Brewery	1500	1530
Komatsu	849	855
Kubota	745	737
Kyocera	6120	6110
Matsu Elec Inds	1610	1650
Matsu Elec Wks	1620	1660
Mitsubishi Bk	2770	2790
Mitsubishi Kasei	587	576
Mitsubishi Elec	748	735
Mitsubishi Hev	752	742
Mitsubishi Corp	1190	1200
Mitsui and Co	768	766
Mitsukoshi	1250	1250
Mitsumi	1560	1580
NEC	1430	1460
NGK Insulators	1190	1190
Nikko Securities	1010	1020
Nippon Kogaku	1290	1310
Nippon Oil	1040	1050
Nippon Steel	463	464
Nippon Yusen	606	605
Nissan	740	745
Nomura Sec	2110	2120
NTT (SF)	9881	9910
Olympus Optical	1130	1140
Pioneer	4070	4190
Ricoh	725	740
Sanyo Elec	601	602
Sharp	1500	1500
Shimazu	815	827
Shin'etsu Chem	1490	1500
Sony	5700	5930
Sumitomo Bk	2430	2440
Sumitomo Chem	485	495
Sumi Marine	986	999
Sumitomo Metal	493	500
Taisei Corp	974	974
Taisho Marine	1010	1000
Takeda Chem	1580	1580
TDK	5300	5730
Teijin	566	569
Tokyo Marine	1330	1340
Tokyo Elec Pw	3800	3800
Toppan Printing	1460	1470
Toray Ind.	837	842
Toshiba	773	773
Toyota	1780	1780
Yamaichi Sec	995	1010
Nikkei 225 : [illegible]		
Previous : 25481		
Topix Index : [illegible]		
Previous : 1936		

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅛	15⅛
Agnico Eagle	5⅛	5⅛
Air Canada	9	9
Alberta Energy	14	14⅛
Am Barrick Res	22⅛	22⅛
BCE	42⅜	42⅜
BCED	N.Q.	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	16⅛	16⅛
BC Gas	14⅜	14⅜
BC Phone	20⅛	20⅛
BP Canada	14⅜	15
Bramalea	7	7
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	6⅛	6½
Campeau	8½	8.48
CIBC	31⅜	31⅜
Canadian Pacific	19⅛	19⅛
Can Packers	15½	15⅛
Can Tire A	22⅛	23⅛
Canadian Turbo	2.65	2.70
Cantor	25½	25⅛
Cara	17⅜	17⅜
CCL Ind B	11	10⅞
Cineplex	5⅛	5¼
Cominco	23	22⅜
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.35	4.35
Denison Min B	0¼	0.28
Dickenson Min A	2.70	2.70
Dofasco	19⅛	19⅛
Dylex A	4.65	4.65
Echo Bay Mines	9⅛	9¼
Equity Silver A	0.98	1
FCA Int'l	7	N.A.
Fed Ind A	6⅞	7
Fletcher Chall A	17	16½
FPI	7⅛	N.A.
GoldCorp	3.40	3.40
Gulf Cda Res	8⅛	8⅛
Hees Int'l	17⅞	17⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	8¼	8⅜
Hollinger	12⅛	12⅛
Horsham	10⅛	10⅛
Hudson's Bay	32	31½
Imasco	29	29
Inco	37⅛	38
Interhome	N.A.	—
Jannock	17⅛	17½
Labatt	23⅛	23
Loblaw Co	20	20⅛
Mackenzie	7⅛	7½
Magna Int'l A	8⅛	8¼
Maritime	18⅛	18⅛
Mark Res	7⅛	7⅛
MacLean Hunter	10⅛	10⅛
Molson A	41⅜	41⅜
Noma Ind A	6½	6⅛
Noranda	18⅛	18⅛
Noranda Forest	8	8
Norcen Energy	23	23
Nova Corp	8½	8⅜
Oshawa	31	30⅛
Paporin A	6⅛	6½
Placer Dome	14⅛	14⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7⅛
PWA Corp	6⅛	7
Quebec Sturgeon	0.32	N.A.
Rayrock	7⅛	7
Renaissance	15	14⅛
Rogers B	10½	N.A.
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	25⅞	25⅛
Royal TrustCo	10	10
Sceptre Res	3.30	N.A.
Scott's Hosp	18	N.A.
Seagram	116¼	N.A.
Sears Can	12⅛	N.A.
Shell Can	48	N.A.
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	N.A.
SHL Systemhse	6	N.A.
Southam	19⅛	N.A.
Spar Aerospace	13½	N.A.
Stelco A	7⅛	7½
Teck B	22	N.A.
Thomson News	16	16
Toronto Dom.	17⅛	17⅛
Torstar B	22⅛	N.A.
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	N.A.
Triton Finl A	12⅛	N.A.
Trimac	7⅛	N.A.
Trizec A	16⅛	N.A.
Unicorp A	N.Q.	—
Woodward's Ltd	3.20	N.A.
TSE 300 Index : 3648.50		
Previous : [illegible]		

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Int'l	795	[illegible]
Alusuisse	1115	1060
Leu Holdings	1530	1550
Brown Boveri	4410	4360
Ciba Geigy	2700	2670
CS Holding	2030	2040
Elektrow	2980	3000
Fischer	1415	1415
Interdiscount	3080	3050
Jacobs Suchard	8500	[illegible]
Jelmoli	1540	1500
Landis Gyr	1100	1100
Moevenpick	4800	4780
Nestle	8670	8630
Oerlikon-B	515	512
Pargesa Hld	1250	1225
Roche Holding B	4780	4715
Safra Republic	85	84
Sandoz	2330	2280
Schindler	5450	5700
Sulzer	399	398
Surveillance	7820	7740
Swissair	749	750
SBC	335	328
Swiss Reinsur	554	548
Swiss Volksbank	1420	1390
Union Bank	3680	3660
Winterthur	3980	3970
Zurich Ins	2270	2240
SBS Index : 634.60		
Previous : [illegible]		

German Group Stumbles in U.S. Magazine Market

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bauer Publishing Group, one of Europe's largest magazine publishers, has found that it is easier to start up a new magazine in America than to woo the advertisers it needs to make a profit.

Bauer's troubles, American magazine executives say, point up how a foreign company, in a rush to become global, failed to take the time to learn the rules of the U.S. market — and apparently paid the price.

The German group, which in Europe puts out family and women's magazines combined with television guides, publishes Woman's World and First for Women in the United States.

Woman's World has been a success without much advertising. A weekly tabloid with a circulation of 1.5 million, it is now believed to produce operating profit of $15 million a year.

But First for Women, a weekly sold in supermarkets that was begun two years ago, seems to have given Bauer some major headaches despite its circulation of 2.6 million.

Aimed at women in their 30s, it contains tips on dieting, money management, shopping and housework. It competes almost directly with Woman's Day, a Hachette publication, and Family Circle, published by The New York Times Co.

U.S. magazine executives say that Bauer disregarded the way Americans do business. Bauer executives acknowledge the company's troubles, but attribute them to naïveté rather than arrogance, and maintain that its problems are behind them.

Bauer, which is privately held, does not disclose financial data, but its competitors estimate that the company spent $75 million to get First for Women to the U.S. shopping public. Hubert Boehle, a Bauer executive vice president, said the figure was much too high, but he declined to be specific.

While First for Women's circulation has been impressive, its early moves, particularly in setting ad rates, hurt advertising sales and undermined its credibility with some executives at major ad agencies.

As a result, First for Women is probably a big money loser, though Bauer executives decline to talk about this. Several publishing executives said Bauer might have lost $60 million or more since it was begun.

After some missteps, the company now seems to be adjusting to the U.S. way of courting advertisers. But it still has a long way to go. Even if First for Women makes it, the question is how much more money it will lose.

Several publishing executives said Bauer might have lost $60 million or more since its U.S. magazine First for Women was begun two years ago.

Part of the problem may have been that Bauer was not well versed in how to approach U.S. advertisers.

"In Germany we run mass circulation magazines that depend on circulation much more than advertising," Mr. Boehle said. "Perhaps we were naive about the advertising side of the business. The American publisher defines a target group in the way the advertiser sees it. He would try via subscriptions to obtain those readers to sell to advertisers."

In Germany, "We start with the readers," he added. "We say, 'We have a concept. How many readers are there for that concept?'"

Woman's World worked fine using that approach. It takes in a maximum of five pages of advertising an issue, but, like Bauer's German publications, sales of individual copies at $1.10 each account for most of the profit.

Moreover, the product is different. Instead of the magazine format of its competitors, Woman's World mixes entertainment and advice for women, especially housewives, in its tabloid form.

But First for Women was hardly a new idea. Woman's Day, with a circulation of 4.8 million and Family Circle, with 5.4 million, have strong followings.

Bauer used its financial muscle for some big moves to ensure that First for Women reached its intended target. The company paid millions for supermarket rack space, raising the cost of rack space for the whole industry. Then it offered 8 million copies of the inaugural issue at 25 cents each to get shoppers to try the magazine.

The startup was accompanied by an extensive promotional advertising campaign, estimated at $20 million. For the second issue, the magazine raised its price to $1 and the magazine sold about 4 million copies.

Bauer, which had initially guaranteed advertisers that First for Women would deliver 2 million readers, was so encouraged by early sales that it raised it to 4 million.

But sales dropped to 2.7 million copies. Even at the end of 1990, it was charging advertisers for a circulation of 3 million when actually its circulation was 2.6 million. It has since lowered its rate base, and Bauer soon realized it needed more emphasis on advertising to make money.

But even after Bauer changed its advertising sales approach, advertising has been slow to follow. The most recent issue carried 37.5 pages of advertising, down from 38 pages in the comparable issue a year ago.

Sabena In Talks On Linkup

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Belgium's national airline, Sabena SA, is in advanced talks to form a partnership with either British Airways PLC or Air France, Sabena's chairman, Pierre Godfroid, said Wednesday.

"We are in well-advanced negotiations with both British Airways, which is the most advanced, and Air France," Mr. Godfroid said.

"Both are very attractive and fit in with our strategic concept of developing a hub and spoke in Brussels."

He said the airline had an end-of-July deadline to conclude a provisional agreement with a partner, which he expected would buy at least 25 percent of Sabena's shares. That would represent about six billion Belgian francs ($169 million) of investment.

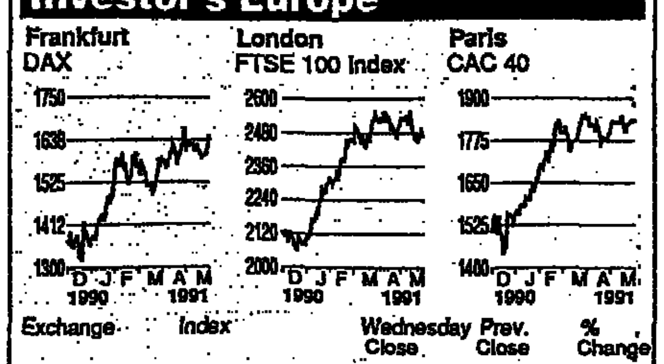
The loss-making airline, which is majority-owned by the state, said in February that it was seeking an industrial partner as part of a restructuring program.

The program includes a 9 billion franc cash injection by the state, which will also forgive 16.2 billion francs of debt and foot the bill for laying off 2,200 of Sabena's 11,800-strong work force.

Sabena expects a consolidated operating loss of about 4.25 billion francs this year before rebounding to an operating profit of 600 million francs in 1992.

A three-way alliance with BA and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to develop Brussels as a hub was abandoned last December.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	93.90	93.30	+0.64
Brussels	Stock Index	5776.35	5762.96	+0.23
Frankfurt	DAX	1647.69	1617.40	+1.87
Frankfurt	FAZ	695.18	681.79	+1.96
Helsinki	HEX	1034.20	1038.80	-0.44
London	Financial Times 30	1933.70	1942.50	-0.45
London	FTSE 100	2465.90	2482.70	-0.68
Madrid	General Index	284.69	285.47	-0.27
Milan	MIB	1116.00	1109.00	+0.63
Paris	CAC 40	1831.13	1833.09	-0.11
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1025.60	1031.40	-0.56
Vienna	Stock Index	566.93	566.68	+0.04
Zurich	SBS	624.60	619.80	+0.77

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Deal Gives Germans Big Soviet Housing Contracts

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann of Germany announced Wednesday that his country and the Soviet Union had reached a compromise agreement that would allow German contractors to build a majority of the first housing projects slated for Soviet soldiers returning from duty in Eastern Germany.

Germany had pledged to provide 7.8 billion Deutsche marks ($4.5 billion) for such housing as part of an earlier agreement with Moscow that foresees the withdrawal of 350,000 Soviet soldiers from Eastern Germany by the end of 1994.

Since Germany is footing the bill, officials in Bonn had expected Moscow to provide hefty contracts to German companies and were irritated two weeks ago when they learned that the Soviets wanted to give the first contracts to Turkish and Finnish companies. Moscow was apparently trying to stretch the funds as far as possible and believed that German contractors were more expensive than the others.

Officials in the economics ministry in Bonn reacted by threatening to withhold funds if Moscow's decision were not reviewed, prompting a hurried round of talks which took place on Monday and Tuesday in Moscow.

Mr. Möllemann said Wednesday that it had been agreed "after very difficult negotiations" to give 60 percent of the initial contracts to German contractors. The total value of those contracts is 570 million DM and envisions the construction of 3,700 apartments.

About 25 percent will be given to Turkish and Finnish companies and the remaining 15 percent to Austrian companies.

"I consider the result to be an important contribution to the improvement of German-Soviet relations," Mr. Möllemann said. "It is especially important after a five-month planning phase that construction of apartments can be begun and can be flanked by the departure of Soviet soldiers."

He said that over half of the German contracts will be given to concerns in Eastern Germany. Bonn has long eyed the massive Soviet housing project as a key stimulus for the economy in Eastern Germany because the construction industry is usually the first sector to rebound in any broad recovery.

Horst Franke, chief of the Association of the German Construction Industry, said that he was satisfied with Bonn's "fire brigade" action, but added that he believed that bids should have been limited to German companies.

He also warned that there could be friction again in the future if negotiations become more difficult due to any power shifts from the central government in Moscow to individual Soviet republics.

The construction contracts awarded for the first 3,700 apartments represents roughly a tenth of the housing that is expected to be constructed in the overall program financed by Germany.

Among the companies whose bids were accepted were Philipp Holzmann AG of Germany and the Finnish-Turkish firm PEM.

Bass Profit Falls 16%, Undercut by Recession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Bass PLC, Britain's biggest brewer and the world's largest hotelier, on Wednesday reported a 15.6 percent drop in pretax profit, to £209 million ($363 million), for the half ended in mid-April.

The company, which owns the Holiday Inn chain, cited recessions in its key markets, the Gulf crisis and lower profits on disposals for the decline.

Chairman Ian Prosser said trading in the six months to April 13 was difficult and remained below 1989-90 levels. Sales were virtually static at £2.25 billion. The results were below share analysts' expectations of a roughly 13 percent fall to between £210 million and £219 million.

"Any strengthening in the United Kingdom and United States economies will probably come too late to have a significant impact on profits in the current year," Mr. Prosser said. "However, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, I continue to be optimistic that the full-year results should show a more favorable comparison with the results of last year."

In the year ended Sept. 30, 1990, Bass reported a pretax profit of £535 million. The company said operating results for the whole of the leisure and brewing group were lower at the half-year stage. Brewing held up well in a difficult market.

Hotel operations suffered from the Gulf war and recession, but the company said reservations were now better. *(Reuters, AFP)*

EC Moves to Permit Comparative Advertising

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission unveiled proposals Wednesday that would allow companies in the European Community to advertise the benefits of their goods by direct comparison with rival products.

More than half of the EC member countries already permit companies to vie for more business through so-called comparative advertising. The proposals would extend that freedom to the rest of the 12-nation bloc after 1992.

The changes would guarantee better information for consumers, increase competition and keep coherent control over advertisers at the same time, Karel van Miert, EC consumer affairs commissioner, said at a news conference.

Comparative advertising is widespread in the United States.

Mr. van Miert said the EC proposal would bar firms from denigrating competitors' goods and made them wholly responsible for proving the validity of their claims.

But he added there could be some borderline cases where the courts would have to decide whether a company denigrated a competitor's product or made claims which could not be proven.

"Experience to date is that it hasn't given rise to a lot of contestation," he said. "There will be doubtful or borderline cases; we can't avoid that."

He called on the advertising industry ot adopt a code of conduct that could define more precisely the limits of what was acceptable.

A majority of EC governments must approve the proposals before they can take effect.

Airbus Subsidies Draw U.S. Attack

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission said Wednesday that the United States planned to lodge a new complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world trade watchdog group, over government subsidies to the four-nation European consortium Airbus Industrie.

Representatives of the four Airbus consortium countries will discuss the new U.S. challenge Thursday in Brussels, EC officials said.

Airbus partners are Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC, Daimler-Benz AG's Deutsche Airbus division of Germany and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA, or CASA, of Spain.

Volvo Suffers 68% Drop in Profit

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — AB Volvo said Wednesday its first-quarter 1991 profit after net financial items slumped to 340 million kronor ($55.6 million) from 1.05 billion kronor in the same period last year.

The Swedish carmaker had an operating loss of 397 million kronor, but a 620 million kronor gain from share sales let the company post a profit.

Share analysts had forecast a sharp loss for the quarter because of poor vehicle sales and hindrance from its new partner, Renault of France, which analysts said cost it up to 130 million kronor in the first three months following the January deal.

JAPAN: *TV Broadcasters Scramble for Solutions After Satellite Accidents*

(Continued from page 1)

holds, allowing one signal to cover all of the Japanese islands from Hokkaido to Okinawa.

But Japan will not completely tune out; broadcasts from ground towers still provide the bulk of the nation's programming and that will not be affected.

The satellite system, however, has been the crown jewel of a television-addicted society. So in a country that prides itself on planning for everything, there are already recriminations and a hunt to determine who is responsible.

The problems started a year ago, when Japan tried to send aloft a broadcasting satellite aboard an Arianespace rocket, built by the French-led European space group. It blew up shortly after liftoff in French Guiana.

Soon after, the primary satellite that beams programs of NHK, the giant semiofficial broadcaster, to at least 4 million households, developed crippling problems in its power supply. When those troubles worsened a few months ago, the Japanese press quickly pinned the blame on General Electric Co. of the United States, which made the failing components.

The political significance of that accusation was lost on no one: Japan's developing space industry is still smoldering over concessions made to the United States last year, when Japan agreed to drop government-sponsored development of advanced satellites and to open bidding to foreign competitors.

The undertone of criticism of the United States heightened in recent weeks, after the loss of a second $100 million satellite, one that was intended to replace the satellite destroyed last year. It was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, by General Dynamics Corp.,

The Atlas Centaur rocket was destroyed by ground controllers after an upper-stage rocket engine failed, the first such failure in 178 Atlas Centaur space flights. NHK estimates that it will take up to two years to get a replacement satellite in orbit.

Japan turned to foreign companies to launch the two ill-fated satellites because its own heavy-lift rocket program, called the H-II, has run into endless delays.

The main engine, the first to be designed by Japanese, repeatedly blew up during the first months of tests. Apparently those problems have been solved, but the first launching is not expected until 1993 at the earliest.

Japan also relies on outsiders for many of its largest satellites. That policy is largely a reflection of the Japanese government's decision that preserving good trade relations with the United States was more important than quickly developing a competitive space industry. Last year, under strong pressure from Washington, the government agreed to stop subsidizing the development of a new communications satellite.

But the satellite accidents are leading to a reassessment in some quarters. "To many people in Japan, this has reinforced the correctness of the view that Japan must have its own means of access to space," said John Logsdon, a professor at George Washington University who recently visited Japan to assess its space program."

But that will not help in the short run. This month, NHK's main broadcasting satellite moved into a phase of its orbit that received less direct sunlight.

As a result, its solar panels, already damaged by a strong sun flare several months ago, cannot supply enough power to run all the channels it carries. The satellite carries a private broadcaster's programs and NHK's two main satellite channels, which include special movies, Cable News Network and news programs from China, South Korea, Hong Kong and other Asian nations.

After weeks of argument, the private broadcaster and NHK agreed to share the few remaining channels, in part by trying to reactivate a seven-year-old satellite that was retired earlier this year.

Other private broadcasters will not be able to begin services for months or years.

Hitachi Picks Princeton for An HDTV Lab

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd., a leading Japanese electronics maker, will open a research center in the United States to develop high-definition television technology, a company official said Wednesday.

Hitachi America Ltd. will open a HDTV laboratory in July in Princeton, New Jersey, and initially employ about 20 researchers, he said.

Sony Corp., Toshiba Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. already operate HDTV research centers in the United States.

EC: *Soviet Assurances Asked on Aid*

(Continued from first finance page)

destinations that we feel are top priorities, including old-age people, schools and other institutions, especially in the cities."

At the EC-Soviet meeting, the Community also demanded that distribution of EC food aid be monitored within the Soviet Union by Commission officials or representatives of international aid organizations.

At the December summit meeting, EC leaders said the food aid must "actually reach those for whom it is intended and does not jeopardize the gradual advance toward normality of supplies in accordance with market rules."

The summit declaration also said the 400 million Ecus in technical aid for 1991 would be followed by a "sum yet to be determined in 1992."

— CHARLES GOLDSMITH

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 51

ANR 267pf, AmTaylr n, BoltBernk, Caldor n, EmroMex n, GreenTree, HouFab s, LIL Co pfK, OEA, Pfizer s, SoulndGE, TempltnEmg, VoEIP 5pf, Alleen Inc, BkNY adj pfA, BristMySq, Comerica, Ensrch dp pf, HawaiiEl, IllPw adj pf, Lydall, OxfordInd, PhilVanH, StdComCo, TimeWrn pfD, Whitakr n, AmcastInd, BarnettBk pf, CRI IMI, ConvHold, GenMot 5pf, HomeDepot s, IllPw 8pf, MBNA n, PaPL 870pr, Potlatch, SymsCo, ToddShp n, Xerox 412pf, AmCyan, Beneft 5pf, CUC Int s, Dillard, GaPw 243pf, Homeplex, IowaIllGE, McKesn, PerkFmly, PrideCos, TIS Mtg, Transm Inc

NEW LOWS 14

BlockbEnt s, LaidlawA, ParPharm, BondIG wt, LaidlawB, Pinelands n, WCNA, CareerCom, LomNMtg, PogoProd, FurrsBsh pf, OrionPict, Tolley Ind

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 13

AmTr-bmy prm, IntMur wt, PhilLgDis, US Biosci, AmTr-bmy sc, KV Phrm, PubSt 8 n, AmTr-mrk un, LandmrkSav, SDie 5pf, FabIndust, Medchem, Teleflex

NEW LOWS 6

AmTr-arc un, PrismEnt, CentyComm, Silco, EdisteRs, GalactRs g

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

U.S. Urges Tokyo to Drop More Barriers

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — In unusually forceful terms, a U.S. Treasury official warned on Wednesday that Japan must take steps to end collusive practices of its tightly knit corporate groups or see Japan's overseas investments "severely undermined."

Charles H. Dallara, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, said anger was mounting over Japan's system of corporate groups, known as *keiretsu*, because of evidence that the groups' members unfairly steer business to each other.

The U.S.-based units of Japanese auto companies, for example, are alleged to be favoring their own keiretsu suppliers at the expense of U.S. auto-parts makers.

"I don't see that it will be easy, even in a country as committed to free and open investment as ours is, to sustain that commitment in the face of this sort of discriminatory behavior," Mr. Dallara said.

He added that Japanese companies should "keep that in mind as they consider where their long-term interests lie."

Mr. Dallara's remarks came at a news conference to evaluate the first year of a broad-ranging U.S.-Japan trade pact called the Structural Impediments Initiative aimed at eliminating trade barriers.

His criticism was tempered by praise by other U.S. officials for the "significant progress" Japan has made in implementing certain provisions of the pact, including opening up its retail distribution system and improving its infrastructure.

But Mr. Dallara's tough language was striking, given the reluctance of the Bush administration to suggest that any curbs might be placed on foreign investment.

U.S. officials said later that Mr. Dallara had not been trying to advance any sort of change in U.S. laws or rules toward foreign investment. They noted that he is leaving the Treasury soon after a 15-year career there.

His outspokenness, they said, reflected deepening U.S. frustration over the keiretsu issue. Japan has stripped away many of its tariffs and other barriers, but critics contend that the corporate groupings remain an obstacle to foreign companies seeking to do business with Japanese companies.

Japan has stoutly resisted taking action against keiretsu, in part because many officials believe the long-term, stable ties among Japanese companies have contributed to the nation's economic success.

At a separate press conference, Makato Utsumi, the vice minister of finance for international affairs, said U.S. officials "don't understand how keiretsu work."

Japan did agree to modify its company law to enhance minority shareholder rights, a move that could have the effect of weakening keiretsu ties. The corporate groups are bound in part by cross-shareholdings among member companies.

Delors Calls on Kaifu To Help Cut EC Deficit

Reuters

TOKYO — The president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, said Wednesday that the Community's trade deficit with Japan must be reduced. But he made no calls for retaliation against Tokyo.

On his first visit to Japan in six years, Mr. Delors met with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and discussed trade issues, including the widening deficit. According to his spokesman, Mr. Delors also told Mr. Kaifu of his concern that Japanese imports from the Community have not been increasing.

The Community's deficit with Japan was $9.93 billion in the first four months.

Mr. Kaifu said Japan was the third-largest importer of EC goods and that its direct investments had created 124,000 jobs in Europe.

Kyowa Bank President Resigns Over Scandal

Reuters

TOKYO — The president of Kyowa Saitama Bank Ltd., Japan's eighth-largest bank, resigned on Wednesday, making him the second head of a major bank to quit in the country's latest stock scandal.

Banking analysts said the scandal that led to the resignation of Takeo Masuno could hurt the credibility of Kyowa Saitama, which was the creation of a merger between Saitama Bank Ltd. and Kyowa Bank Ltd. on April 1.

"We don't know how many problems are left to be solved," said one analyst, "but if there are still troubled loans, it could affect the bank's earnings as well as damage its social image."

Mr. Masuno, 58, said at a news conference he had resigned to take responsibility for Saitama Bank's having indirectly lent money to a speculator who is charged with extorting money from Janome Sewing Machine Co.

Mr. Masuno, formerly president of Saitama Bank, was immediately replaced by his vice-president, Shigehiko Yoshino, who was formerly Saitama Bank's vice-president. Mr. Masuno became a director and adviser to the bank.

Mr. Masuno said he had been aware that Janome was being threatened with extortion by a stock speculator, Mitsuhiro Koiani, when Saitama provided a 30 billion yen ($217 million) loan to Janome.

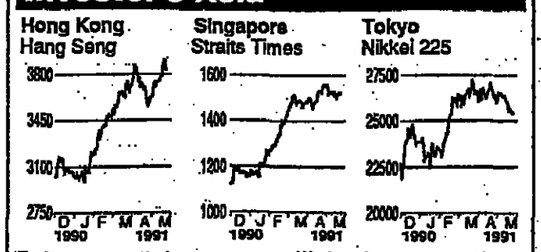
Sony Boosts Year's Net But Margins Pressured

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sony Corp., the electronics major, announced Wednesday that parent net profit rose 19.6 percent in the year ended March 31, to 69.61 billion yen ($503.7 million), from 58.19 billion yen the previous year. Sales rose to a record 1.88 trillion yen, from 1.54 trillion in 1989-90.

But analysts expressed disappointment that group operating profit, at 297.45 billion yen, was almost flat. They said thin margins resulting from tough price competition and higher-than-expected labor and distribution costs pressured Sony. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3826.62	3829.88	-0.09
Singapore	Straits Times	1525.03	1517.98	+0.46
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1541.40	1536.10	+0.35
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25398.66	25481.21	-0.32
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	592.76	584.20	+1.47
Bangkok	SET	792.08	804.23	-1.51
Seoul	Composite Stock	624.32	628.71	-0.70
Taipei	Weighted Price	6168.90	6142.21	+0.43
Manila	Composite	1178.37	1162.21	+1.39
Jakarta	Stock Index	406.70	406.45	+0.06
New Zealand	Barclays	1555.41	1552.59	+0.18
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	651.85	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Quayle Tries to Ease Trade Friction in Asia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In an effort to reduce economic friction that could sour relations between the United States and Southeast Asia, Washington and Singapore agreed Wednesday to develop a mechanism for solving problems before they become major issues.

Dan Quayle, the U.S. vice president, said he had agreed with Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's prime minister, that officials from both countries should begin discussions in June on a bilateral trade and investment framework agreement.

Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's minister for trade and industry, said the proposed agreement would "provide a useful platform for regular consultations on trade and investment matters, and offer another channel to discuss and clear potential problems."

Framework agreements usually consist of a declaration of trade and investment principles, an agreement to consult on a regular basis and an agenda for consultations.

In another positive gesture toward Asia, Mr. Quayle appeared to soften recent criticism he made of a Malaysian proposal to form an East Asian Economic Group. He said he hoped any such group would encourage free trade.

Before starting his current tour of Japan, Singapore and Indonesia, Mr. Quayle told Asian journalists in Washington that exclusion of the United States from such a group would be "counterproductive."

That prompted Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the Malaysian foreign minister, to describe Mr. Quayle's comment as "arrogant."

U.S. diplomats said they hoped that agreements like the one reached with Singapore would be concluded with other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The other members of ASEAN are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Brunei.

Washington already has a trade and investment memorandum of understanding with the Philippines and a commerce agreement with Thailand.

But Mr. Quayle said the United States regarded bilateral framework agreements as concrete evidence of commitment by two countries to liberalization of investment and trade in goods and services.

Singapore Air Orders 4 Airbus A310-300s

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. announced Wednesday it had placed orders for four Airbus Industrie A310-300 aircraft worth $347 million, including spare parts and spare engines.

The planes, two firm orders and two options, are scheduled for delivery in 1993 and 1994 and will be powered by Pratt & Whitney PW4152 engines, the same as used in the current A310-300 fleet, SIA said. The order will bring SIA's A310 fleet to 21. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Mexico and the Pacific: A Free-Trade Catalyst?

By joining the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, which ended its meeting Wednesday in Singapore, Mexico is staking its future as member of the Asia Pacific region. Fernando Solana Morales, the Mexican foreign minister and former commerce minister, discussed trade and investment issues with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How do you rate the chances of a free-trade agreement being formed soon between Mexico, the United States and Canada?

A. Strong. Once the U.S. congress empowers the president to proceed, I see the negotiations taking place in a relatively short time. The benefits from an FTA would be extensive for all three countries. While it will stimulate economic growth in Mexico, it might also be the trigger that would bring about recovery in the United States and Canada.

Q. How would Mexico benefit?

A. It would encourage foreign investment in Mexico. It would also encourage Mexicans to repatriate capital. The preliminary discussion that has been taking place on a trilateral agreement has already started that process. Our foreign-exchange reserves now stand at the second-highest level in our history.

Mexico and Canada do about 70 percent of their trade with the United States.Together, the three countries would constitute a market with a combined GNP of more than $6 trillion.

Q. Will the trilateral agreement be extended into Latin America until it eventually covers the whole of the Western Hemisphere?

A. I think that will happen gradually. Obviously, countries that have relatively open economies will be the initial candidates, for example Chile, Venezuela and Columbia. Mexico is already negotiating preferential trading arrangements with these three countries.

Q. What is your view of the concern in Asia that an enlarged North American FTA will divert U.S. trade and investment from East Asia?

A. The new regional arrangements being formed in America and Europe could follow one of two paths. They could become large-scale, protected economic fortresses, which is a danger. Or they could offer a reasonable opening to the rest of the world. That will be the case in a trilateral FTA between Canada, the United States and Mexico.

While the zone will be a preferential trading area for its members, Mexico will fight to keep it accessible to other nations.

Q. Why is Mexico looking to Asia for trade and investment?

A. While most of our trade is with North America and most of our investments and tourists come from there, we want to diversify to benefit from economic opportunities in other parts of the world. We want to take advantage of the exceptional dynamism in Asian economies.

Hopewell Rights Issue Is Hong Kong's Biggest

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — Hopewell Holdings Ltd., Gordon Wu's aggressive construction company, announced Wednesday a rights issue of new stock to raise 5.64 billion Hong Kong dollars ($724 million). It is the biggest single cash call ever in Hong Kong.

Hopewell said 1.8 billion dollars would be for a Bangkok rail and road network; 1.6 billion for power-station projects in China and the Philippines and 1.2 billion for property in Hong Kong and Macao. The rest would be used for debt repayments and working capital.

Under the one-for-one rights issue, at least 1.88 billion new shares would be offered at three dollars each. Trading in Hopewell shares resumed Wednesday after a day's voluntary suspension, and the shares closed at 4.025 dollars.

Holders of 65 percent of Hopewell undertook to subscribe for their full entitlements under the issue by paying out a total of 3.6 billion dollars. They include Mr. Wu, the managing director who owns some 40 percent of the stock, its board of directors who hold another 14 percent, and Cheung Kong Holdings — the flagship company of Li Ka-shing — which wields almost a 10 percent stake in Hopewell.

Dynamic results in 1990: Commerzbank has started the new decade with strong growth in both business volume and earnings. Group business volume surged 12.5% to DM 235 billion and our equity base was boosted by DM 1 billion to DM 7.6 billion. The Parent Bank's robust performance and the positive outlook for the future have enabled us to raise our dividend from DM 9 to DM 10.

Creating value

Eastern Germany a top priority: The continued expansion of our east German network will remain a primary focus for creating value in the coming years. Commerzbank's strategy of "going our own way" by independently opening new branches allows us to establish our corporate identity and ensure quality right from the start.

Convinced that an economically sound eastern Germany is critical for Europe, Commerzbank, together with fellow members of the Europartners Group (Banco di Roma, Banco Hispano Americano, and Crédit Lyonnais), launched "The European Initiative for Eastern Germany" in 1990, a programme to promote investments in the area.

for our clients

Commitment to internationalization: Operating in more than 30 countries, the Commerzbank Group provides wholesale and investment banking services on a global scale. In addition to expanding our capabilities to serve the Single European Market, we are also extending our presence in Eastern Europe this year with new offices in Budapest, Prague and Warsaw.

Commerzbank's shares are quoted on more international stock exchanges than any other German corporation. In 1990, we were the first foreign company to become listed on the Spanish bourses, in Madrid and Barcelona.

and shareholders

As the new decade of accelerating change unfolds, creating value will continue to be the cornerstone of our long-term strategy. Over the years, we have systematically reinforced our financial base. Our strong earnings position has in turn opened up new perspectives for the Bank's future that will both strengthen customer service and enhance value for our shareholders.

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* to be opened soon.

SPORTS

Penguins Shock Stars With 3 Lightning Goals To Square Series, 2-2

By Dave Sell
Washington Post Service

BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota — "If you're writing a scenario of how you don't want to start a game, that would be it," said Bob Gainey, the Minnesota North Stars' coach.

The Pittsburgh Penguins set a record for the Stanley Cup final with three goals in the first 2 minutes, 58 seconds of Game 4 en route

STANLEY CUP FINAL

to a 5-3 victory Tuesday night that evened the four-of-seven-game final of the National Hockey League's playoffs at 2-2.

The Penguins — with Mario Lemieux — handed the North Stars just their second home loss in the playoffs and third in the last 25 home games. Game 5 of the series will be played Thursday night in Pittsburgh, with Game 6 back in Met Center on Saturday. If a seventh game is necessary, it will be played in Pittsburgh.

"For 57 minutes," said Jim Johnson of the North Stars, "I thought we dominated them."

But, oh, those first three minutes. The North Stars were behind, 4-1, midway through the second period, then rallied to 4-3 with two power play goals late in that period. They had a five-minute power play, cut short by their own penalty, late in the third period, but could not score.

Bryan Trottier's second-period goal ended up the game-winner. Kevin Stevens, Ron Francis and Lemieux scored in the first period against the Minnesota goalie, Jon Casey. Phil Bourque added an empty net goal with 15 seconds left.

Lemieux was back in the lineup after missing Game 3 with back spasms, which developed as he was tying his skates before and after the warmup. On Tuesday night, an assistant equipment man tied them at the start, but they were not to his liking, so he used a stool to do it himself after the first period.

Lemieux got a goal early, but scoring is nothing new for him. What was uncommon was his drawing a double minor for interference and roughing, and later going nose-to-nose with Mark Tinordi, defending the honor of Bourque, whom Tinordi had elbowed a moment before.

The Penguins were certainly rough on the North Stars early. With Gordie Roberts causing a turnover, Stevens picked up the loose puck and beat Casey for a 1-0 lead 58 seconds into the game.

On his next shift, Stevens was ahead of the pack again. Casey made the first save, but Johnson and Stew Gavin — two of the North Stars' better defensive players — failed to take out Francis before he put in the rebound for a 2-0 lead with 2:36 gone.

On the next shift, Mark Recchi finally got on the score sheet. His pass hit Tinordi's skate and went right to Lemieux, for a goal and a 3-0 lead with 2:58 gone.

The North Stars, particularly Neal Broten, missed several golden opportunities in the third period. Then with 6:57 left in that period, Pittsburgh's Troy Loney was given a five-minute high-sticking penalty and a game misconduct for drawing blood from the face of Tinordi.

This was a rare and wonderful chance, but the North Stars' power play short-circuited. They did not get a shot on goal in the 3:49 they had an advantage.

The power play ended then, with Casey called for interference on Bourque.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters

Coach Bob Gainey and his North Stars didn't like what they saw in the game's first three minutes: three goals for the Penguins.

An Abused Drug May Be Killing Athletes

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A genetically engineered drug created for people suffering from kidney failure has become the latest substance to be abused by athletes seeking enhanced stamina and performance. The consequences, in some cases, may be deadly.

The drug is recombinant erythropoietin, known as EPO, which was developed by Amgen Corp. and approved in the United States in 1989 for the treatment of chronic anemia in patients with kidney failure. It was later approved for treatment of AIDS-related anemia.

But some athletes and trainers have found that the drug can enhance athletic performance by increasing red blood cells, and thus the body's ability to carry oxygen.

Doctors and blood specialists say the drug may be implicated in the deaths of as many as 18 European professional bicycle racers in the last four years.

"There is no absolute proof, but there's so much smoke that most of us are convinced," said Dr. Randy Eichner, chief of hematology at the University of Oklahoma. "You just don't get 18 deaths in 4 years, mysteriously, with 10 of them attributed to cardiac problems."

By increasing the red blood cells, the drug thickens the blood, and normal dehydration in a race concentrates the blood further.

"Pretty soon you have mud instead of blood; then you have trouble," Eichner said, adding that the thick, sticky blood can cause clotting, stroke or heart failure.

Recombinant EPO is a genetically engineered copy of a hormone normally produced in the kidney, and is considered safe and effective if used properly.

There is little question injecting EPO can enhance performance. A study of 15 Swedish athletes by the Stockholm Institute of Gymnastics and Sports found an improvement of nearly 10 percent in aerobic performance after use of the drug.

In 1987 five Dutch cyclists died suddenly. In 1988 a Belgian and two more Dutch riders died. In 1989 five more Dutch riders died, and last year three Belgians and two Dutch riders died.

Marathon runners and cross-country skiers are also suspected of using EPO, but no deaths have been reported in sports other than cycling.

Because the drug is a model of a naturally occurring protein, it is not detectable by any existing test. This makes it even more attractive to athletes, who are routinely screened for use of drugs like anabolic steroids or amphetamines.

In the United States, Amgen limits its distribution of the drug to kidney dialysis treatment centers. Sports physicians say it is not readily obtainable here but add that it not hard to get in Mexico or Europe.

Physicians say they believe athletes began using the drug almost with the beginning of clinical trials in 1986. Then the deaths began.

In 1987 five Dutch racers died suddenly. In 1988 a Belgian and two more Dutch riders died. In 1989 five more Dutch riders died, and last year three Belgians and two Dutch riders died.

One was Johannes Draaijer, 27, a racer from the Netherlands who finished 20th in the 1989 Tour de France. In February 1990 he died in his sleep of a heart blockage a few days after completing a race in Italy.

A doctor had pronounced him fit to ride in that race, and an autopsy did not specify the cause of death. But in a television interview afterward, his widow said she hoped the death would serve as a warning to other athletes who take the drug.

Because several companies were simultaneously pursuing approval of EPO in Europe, "the drug was available for clinical trials in large quantities," said Dr. John Adamson, president of the New York Blood Center.

EPO therapy for kidney-failure patients raises their red blood cell level to 33 percent of blood volume from 25 percent; athletes injecting the drug increase their normal level of about 45 percent to 55 to 65 percent. But with the dehydration a long race causes, the blood count rates to as much as 70 percent.

Because EPO cannot be detected in any test, some sports physicians have suggested that Amgen add a biological or chemical "marker" that would show up in screening. But Vapnek said this was not feasible.

"The erythropoietin we manufacture and use clinically is very close to the natural protein made by a person's kidney," Vapnek said. "If you try to modify the protein in any way you have a potential to make it immunogenic," causing an allergic reaction.

The only solution may be education. Some experts fear this may only increase abuse by making athletes more aware of the drug. Others say that once the truth about the risk of EPO abuse is better known, fewer athletes will be tempted to try it.

Edmund R. Burke, manager of the 1984 U.S. Olympic cycling team, said: "You have to tell them, 'EPO can do wonders for your aerobic capacity. The problem is, it can also kill you.'"

For Alfa Romeo, There'll Be a Heady Mix of Garlic and Oil at Indy 500

By T.D. Toomey
New York Times Service

Sunday morning, 33 drivers and their racing teams at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway will be making final preparations for the 75th running of the Indianapolis 500, setting tire pressures, practicing pit stops and warming engine oil.

But on Danny Sullivan's team, Paul Brian's significant role will be to fuel the driver and his 42-member Alfa Romeo racing crew. Brian turns out fine Northern Italian dishes not only for the racing team, but for the corporate guests, celebrities and other visitors.

"Paul and the Alfa Romeo folks have taken my favorite restaurant and re-created it in the race paddock," said the 41-year-old Sullivan, who won the 500-mile race in 1985.

Under the watchful eye of Sullivan's personal trainer, Jim Landis, and Ben Bartoletti, a cardiologist from Milan who is the director of sports medicine for the Fiat Group, Alfa Romeo's corporate parent, Brian and a staff of three provides Sullivan with the low-fat, high-carbohydrate athlete's diet he needs.

Food has always been part of the scene at the Indianapolis 500, but rarely at the level offered by Brian. More typical was Marie (Mom) Unser's famed New Mexican green chili, which she used to cook for her racing sons, Al and Bobby, and their crews and guests.

Today, many teams travel from event to event with a "hospitality coach," equipped to prepare meals for crews and guests.

Brian, 40, has been involved in auto racing for 25 years as a broadcaster, writer and now, when not cooking, as the public-relations director for the Alfa Romeo team. But cooking has always been a serious hobby.

In 1983 he won the World Championship Chili Cook-Off in Terlingua, Texas. He has cooked with James Beard, Julia Child and Paul Prudhomme. And last year, he visited the company's kitchen in Milan to train with Alfa Romeo's executive chef, Antonio Paino.

For Brian, the day of the Big Race will begin before dawn in the Alfa Romeo team's kitchen installed in a 20-foot (6-meter) trailer. By sunup, breakfast will be ready for the team: frittatas, pastries, juices, cereals, coffee, tea or milk.

The day will also begin early for the chief mechanic, Mike Hull, and his crew in the pit garage in Gasoline Alley. Before breakfast they will start the procedure for warming up Sullivan's 800-horsepower Alfa engine, draining the water from the cooling system while fresh water is heated to the correct running temperature, about 180 degrees Fahrenheit (82 centigrade).

"It takes about an hour to have the car ready to run, so it's probably about 6 o'clock when the car starts up," Hull said.

Back in the Alfa galley, once breakfast has been served to the team, work will begin on a light lunch for the crew and on a rich feast for Alfa Romeo's 150 or so invited guests.

When they arrive, assorted breads, prosciutto and salami will be set out on buffet tables in the hospitality tent near Gasoline Alley. Then, for lunch, the menu calls for carpaccio, insalata rustica, vitello milanese, "If It Ain't Broke Don't Fix It" linguine with olive oil, basil and Parmesan, and for dessert, tiramisu. And, of course, lots of Italian wines.

Brian's assistant, Hoss Waswo, a New Zealander who fits the image his name suggests, will begin by chopping abundant quantities of vegetables.

For the dressing, Brian will whisk together the egg yolks and unmeasured amounts of garlic and herbs to taste — "the flavor grows as the spices get acquainted," he said. He will complete the dressing with olive oil and balsamic vinegar.

The Indy 500 is more than a race — it is tradition, a ritual, a celebration. It began in 1911 and has been run continuously ever since, aside from the six years during the world wars when the race was canceled.

So for this auspicious event, on race day Brian will be joined in the galley by a guest chef from Turin, Guido Castelli, the owner of a favorite Alfa hangout.

The food preparation will continue — unhurried, businesslike — while in Gasoline Alley the purposeful activities of the Alfa team will likewise follow a careful choreography.

On race day all that will remain to be done after warming up the engine will be to make a last-minute check for fluid leaks, put the correct tires on the car, fuel it with the carefully measured methanol allotted to each team, and tow the car out to the pit lane.

Around 9:30 A.M., as the first of Alfa Romeo's guests arrive in the paddock, the team will roll the car onto the track, where it will be positioned for the start of the race.

Then an early lunch is taken from the galley out to the pit crew: linguine carbonara, soft buffalo mozzarella on tomato slices, paper-thin prosciutto on hard rolls, salad and fresh fruit.

By 10 A.M. the final countdown for the race will begin. While guests are sampling the salami and prosciutto, on the track those with the right credentials will be strolling the starting grid, rubbing shoulders with some of racing's finest drivers and their teams.

A quarter of a million spectators will be taking their places in the grandstands, and worldwide, millions more will be tuning in to the live radio and television broadcasts.

As 11 A.M. approaches, drivers from 10 different countries will don their helmets and climb into their cockpits. The track will be cleared and, for the 75th time in a cornfield in Indiana, the call will be heard: "Gentlemen, start your engines!"

BOOKS

IMMORTALITY

By Milan Kundera. Translated by Peter Kussi. 345 pages. $21.95. Grove Weidenfeld, 841 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

LIKE Milan Kundera's previous novels, "Immortality" is ingenious, witty, provocative and formidably intelligent, both a pleasure and a challenge to the reader.

But unlike the best of those earlier novels, which weave their intellectual arguments into larger tapestries of character and plot, "Immortality" is all talk and no story; this is fine so long as the talk is interesting, but whenever it palls — as too often it does — the novel's energy wanes and the reader finds himself restlessly turning the pages in hope of relief.

"I regret that almost all novels ever written are much too obedient to the rules of unity of action." Thus speaks a character named Milan Kundera, who continues: "Dramatic tension is the real curse of the novel, because it transforms everything, even the most beautiful pages, even the most surprising scenes and observations, merely into steps leading to the final resolution, in which the meaning of everything that preceded is concentrated. . . . A novel shouldn't be like a bicycle race but a feast of many courses."

Such a feast is what Kundera has attempted to concoct in "Immortality." The novel begins with a mere gesture, observed by the novelist as he lounges at poolside in Paris:

A handsome woman in her early 60s turns her head, smiles, waves at the lifeguard and "the essence of her charm, independent of time, revealed itself for a second in that gesture and dazzled me." The scene "aroused in me immense, inexplicable nostalgia, and this nostalgia gave birth to the woman I call Agnes."

She becomes the central character of "Immortality," although her centrality is clouded by her elusiveness; however much he may be captivated by her, Kundera never manages to give Agnes an identity over and above the symbolic. She represents the deep longing to transcend time, to "remain in the memory of posterity," just as her marriage to Paul represents "the illusion of love, an illusion which both of them have been anxiously guarding and nurturing," but she never emerges as a believable or interesting character.

That is true of virtually all the people in "Immortality" except, oddly enough, those who are drawn from historical fact. Most notable among these is Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, the great German writer, whose unconsummated romance with the far younger Bettina becomes, in Kundera's imagination, a metaphor for the longing for immortality and the odd tricks that can be played on those who seek it.

"What was at stake between them was not love," Kundera writes. "It was immortality" — the aging writer trying to shape and control his image for the ages, the young and ambitious woman trying to exercise her own influence, yet in the process coming up against the hard truth that "man reckons with immortality, and forgets to reckon with death."

The pages of "Immortality" are riddled — some might say littered — with epigrams, bons mots and aperçus. Kundera is no Montaigne, but he cannot resist the well-turned and deftly incisive phrase.

"Immortality" is at its best a splendid essay, but as a novel it leaves a lot to be desired; Kundera's elaborate apologia to the contrary notwithstanding, "dramatic tension" — character, setting, plot, structure, narrative — is a desirable and necessary element in fiction, and its absence in "Immortality" is debilitating.

The novel of ideas has a long and honorable tradition, to which Kundera has contributed, most notably in "The Book of Laughter and Forgetting" and "The Unbearable Lightness of Being." But the very phrase "novel of ideas" implies the coexistence of the two in mutually revealing and supportive ways; inasmuch as "Immortality" is all ideas and no novel, its failure as the latter ultimately diminishes the interest of the former.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Town Club of Manhattan has instituted a program of bridge activities. At the opening party members were shown the North-South cards from the diagrammed deal and challenged to find the right play in five diamonds after the lead of the club queen. Readers should cover the East-West cards and time themselves.

Some South players would raise one no-trump, but that is an unnecessary gamble. If North has fair values that include a spade stopper she will bid three spades over three diamonds. The actual raise to four diamonds denies a spade stopper, and the partnership avoids a game that can be beaten immediately.

Five diamonds would fail if West hit on a heart lead, or led the spade ace and shifted to a heart, but she naturally leads the club queen. Normal play will now lead to defeat: If South takes the club king she will eventually have to rely on an even split.

If the declarer thinks hard before playing to the first trick her effort will be rewarded. She must allow the club queen to win, preserving a vital link to the dummy. It does not matter what West does next but assume a heart shift.

South wins with the ace, draws trumps with the ace and king, and plays clubs. Dummy's second winner provides one discard, and a ruff establishes the last club. The diamond jack furnishes the necessary entry, and another loser is discarded. This play brings home the contract whenever the clubs are 4-2 or 3-3.

NORTH
♠ J 10
♥ 9 8 4
♦ J 3 2
♣ A K 8 5 3

WEST
♠ A 7 6 4
♥ Q 7 6 2
♦ 9 6
♣ Q J 10 6

EAST
♠ K 8 5 3
♥ K J 5
♦ 8 5 3
♣ 7 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q
♥ A 10 3
♦ A K Q 10 9 7 4
♣ 6 4

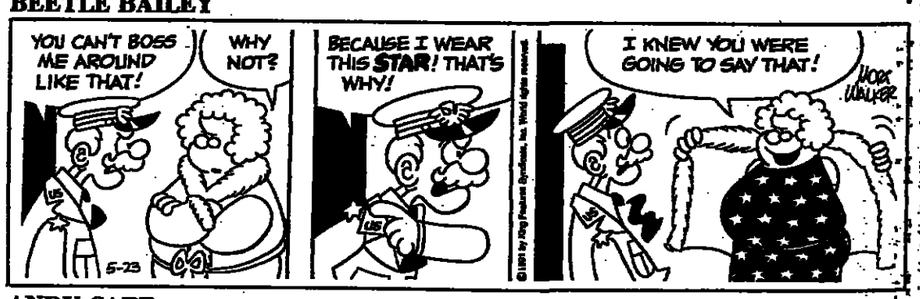
Both sides were vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1 ♦	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	4 ♦	Pass
5 ♦	Pass	Pass	Pass

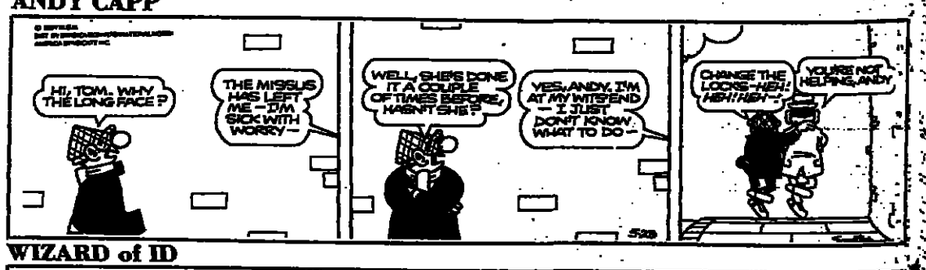
West leads the club queen.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

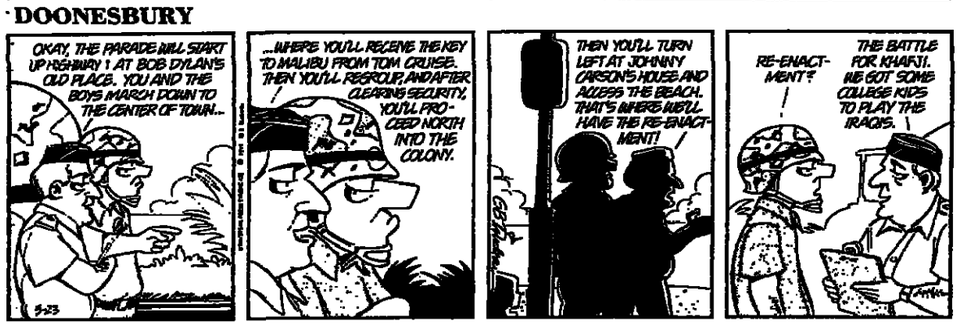


WIZARD of ID

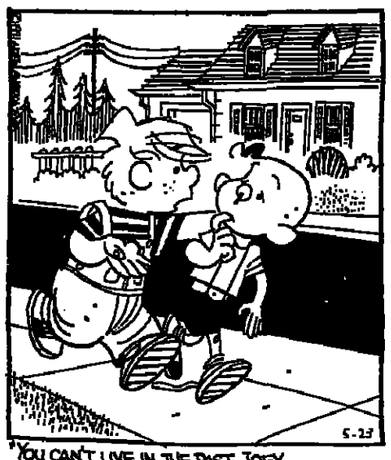
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

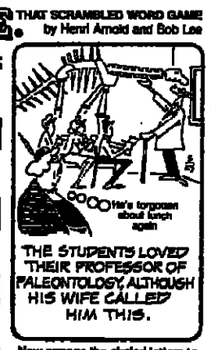
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOYGS

HOACS

FLEEDI

QUORIL



THE STUDENTS LOVED THEIR PROFESSOR OF PALEONTOLOGY, ALTHOUGH HIS WIFE CALLED HIM THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: AN "_____" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNORT OUNCE DEPICT NOVICE
Answer: What there were plenty of at the telephone company's annual shindig — "CONNECTIONS"

BLONDIE

SPORTS

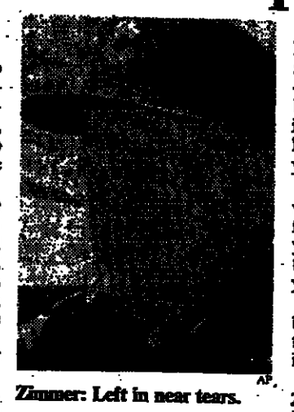
Cubs Fire Zimmer as Manager, Altobelli Interim Replacement

By Joe Sexton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Chicago Cubs, claiming there had been insufficient returns from their high-priced and highly regarded talent, have fired Don Zimmer, who two years ago managed the team to the National League East title.

Joe Altobelli, onetime manager of the San Francisco Giants and Baltimore Orioles, was named Tuesday as interim manager, but team officials said they expected to name a permanent replacement "in the near future." Altobelli, whose Orioles won the 1983 World Series, has been a coach with the Cubs for four seasons.

Jim Frey, the Cubs' general manager, and Don Grenesko, their president, met with Zimmer at Shea Stadium several hours before the Cubs were to play the Mets, and informed him of the decision.


AP

Zimmer: Left in near tears.

Zimmer, according to one person present, shook hands with his coaches and left in near tears to return to Chicago.

["I have a future in baseball," he later told The Associated Press. "I am going to be in uniform next year — maybe not as the manager, maybe as a coach. Who knows. I may be in the Florida State League. But I love this game, and I'm much too young to get out of it.

[Zimmer, who had met last week with Grenesko, said, "I'm sorry I'm fired, but at 60 years old and 43 years in baseball, he says he's going to evaluate me at the end of the year. It's a joke."]

"Don Zimmer made many contributions," Grenesko said. "We felt the club wasn't performing the way it should be, given the talent it has."

Under Zimmer, the Cubs were 265-258. This season, they were 18-19 and 5 games out of first place. His dismissal took the players and many others by surprise, given that Frey and Zimmer were childhood friends in Cincinnati and had remained extremely close throughout their long careers in baseball.

"I have respect for his honesty, his character, for the way he went about things," said Frey, who hired Zimmer after the 1987 season. "That has not diminished. The guy we fired today is the same guy who won the championship in 1989."

The Cubs, who paid millions between seasons for free agents Danny Jackson, George Bell and Dave Smith, began the night ranked ninth in the National League in pitching as well as in batting.

Zimmer, who has spent 32 years in the major leagues as player, coach and manager, came to the Cubs in 1988 after two seasons directing San Diego, five managing the Boston Red Sox and another two at the helm of the Texas Rangers.

In 1989, the Cubs finished first in the NL East for the first time since 1984, compiling a record of 93-69 as Zimmer was voted the league's manager of the year. The Cubs lost to the Giants in the league championship series.

New Skipper, Old Story As Cubs Fall to Mets, 8-6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

If Don Zimmer was a problem with the Chicago Cubs, he was not the only one.

The New York Mets, in not the most sympathetic treatment of a team in turmoil, defeated the Cubs, 8-6, in Shea Stadium on Tuesday night, just hours after Zimmer was dismissed as manager.

The Mets, cranking out 10 hits, stealing three bases and in the process grinding up four pitchers, scored four runs in the first inning, three in the second and another in the third.

The Cubs, whose disappointing 18-19 record before the game had contributed to Zimmer's removal, saw their starting pitcher, Rick Sutcliffe, rocked into a clubhouse retreat having obtained only three outs. Even Joe Altobelli, the interim manager appointed Tuesday afternoon, got into the sad act when he joined Sutcliffe in exile after a dispute with Steve Rippley, the home plate umpire.

On a night in which Dwight Gooden was hit for six runs, the Cubs, who had scored four runs in their previous three games, still found a way to lose.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 3: Barry Bonds homered in his first two at-bats — the first extra-base hits in Pittsburgh this season for last year's most valuable player in the National League — to help beat St. Louis. Bonds was hit by pitches in his next two at-bats, but no trouble developed.

Bonds hit a bases-empty home run off Jamie Moyer in the second and connected for a two-run shot in the third as John Smiley overcame three unearned runs, set up by his throwing error.

Dodgers 7, Astros 3: Darryl Strawberry hit two two-run homers as Los Angeles won in Houston. Strawberry began the day batting .216 with two homers and 11 RBIs.

He, Eddie Murray and Mike Scioscia homered during a five-run seventh. The last time the Dodgers hit four home runs in a game was July 3, 1990, against the Astros.

Expos 3, Phillies 0: Dennis Martinez pitched a five-hitter and lowered his ERA to a league-leading 1.73 as Montreal won its fourth straight game.

Martinez struck out three and walked three in his second shutout this season and his 20th in the majors. He even doubled and scored in the fifth for a 2-0 lead.

Reds 3, Giants 2: Eric Davis broke out of a 1-for-20 slump with a two-run homer that beat San Francisco in Cincinnati.

Rob Dibble pitched the ninth for his 11th save in 11 tries. The Giants loaded the bases with two outs, but Dibble retired Terry Kennedy on a grounder.

Braves 4, Padres 1: Ron Gant hit a three-run homer in the bottom of the ninth as Atlanta won at home despite getting only four hits against San Diego. Lonnie Smith and Mark Lemke drew one-out walks from Steve Rosenberg before Gant hit his sixth home run of the season. *(NYT, AP)*

NATIONAL LEAGUE

By Jon Soll/The Associated Press

Horace Grant, with a slam dunk over Isiah Thomas early on, gave the Pistons a hint of what was to come as the Bulls won, 105-97.

Bulls Muscle Up to Take A 2-0 Lead Over Pistons

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The Detroit Pistons are used to frustrating other teams with their defense. Now the Chicago Bulls are doing it to them.

The Pistons are used to establishing momentum early in a playoff series. Now the Bulls have done it to them.

The Bulls took another step toward reaching the National Basketball Association championship final with a 105-97 victory Tuesday night. They have a 2-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game series, with Game 3 to be played Saturday in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

The Bulls' tenacious defense harassed the Pistons into turnovers, forced them to take bad shots and made most trips downcourt about as pleasant as a trip to the dentist.

"They took us out of our offense and dominated in every phase," said Detroit's coach, Chuck Daly. "Right now, they look hungrier than we are. I was surprised the score ended up that close."

No NBA team since 1977 has won a four-of-seven series after falling behind by 2-0. But to avoid being dethroned as two-time champions, that is what the Pistons must do.

Michael Jordan scored 27 of his 35 points in the second half, but his teammates set the tone early by making Detroit pay for double-teaming the Bulls' star.

Nothing worked for Daly. He started Tree Rollins at small forward in the third quarter, replacing James Edwards, who had one point and one rebound in the first half.

In the fourth quarter, Daly tried using a three-guard offense of Isiah Thomas, Joe Dumars and Vinnie Johnson. That did not work: The Bulls took a 76-61 lead into that period and, despite a flurry in the closing five minutes, the Pistons never got closer than six points the rest of the way.

"This feels good," Jordan said. "We did what we had to do at home, and now we've put them in a tough position. With each win, we become more confident."

For the Bulls, the first half was further proof that Jordan's supporting cast is ready to play a starring role. Jordan scored just eight points before halftime; his first basket came with 2:18 left in the first quarter — but by then Chicago had a 21-15 lead.

As always happens when these teams meet, tempers were as short as Jordan's hair.

Chicago's Scottie Pippen received a technical foul in the first quarter for shoving Dennis Rodman. In the second quarter, B. J. Armstrong shrugged off a jarring jolt delivered by Dumars while Armstrong was in mid-air driving to the basket. Dumars was assessed a flagrant foul, Armstrong stayed in and kept playing aggressively, and the Bulls continued to show their readiness to oblige the Pistons at any physical level.

NBA PLAYOFFS

Porter the Key as Blazers Tie Series With the Lakers

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — With a 51-28 command of the boards and a 26-point game from Terry Porter, the Portland Trail Blazers defeated the Los Angeles Lakers, 109-98, on Tuesday night to even the four-of-seven-game Western Conference final at 1-1.

"We've come through all season long," said Clyde Drexler, who got 21 points and 10 rebounds for the Blazers. "We won 63 games this year — that's coming through. What it is is hustle, hustle and intensity."

Porter came through big, making 12 of 15 shots, one a 20-footer (6 meters) with 1:39 to play, after playing only 26 minutes in Game 1 because of foul trouble. "I didn't bring my hatchet tonight," Porter said, "so I was in good shape."

The Lakers, who lost for the first time in five playoff road games, never led in the second half and twice threw the ball away after narrowing the deficit to four late in the game.

The 28 rebounds tied a franchise playoff low for Los Angeles and was the fewest by a Portland opponent in playoff history. The Blazers also had a 20-9 advantage in points resulting from turnovers.

Portland led most of the game, including the entire fourth quarter, but Los Angeles was never down by more than nine points until the final seconds.

The Lakers trailed, 84-82, after Sam Perkins's three-point play with 10:30 left, but the Trail Blazers, using a three-guard lineup, scored the next five points.

Magic Johnson's 3-pointer closed Los Angeles to 100-96 with 3:11 to go, but turnovers by Johnson and by James Worthy on the next two possessions ended the threat.

Porter sank a jumper to make it 103-96 with 1:39 left and, after Perkins cashed a 5-footer, the Blazers scored the final six points of the game.

Rangers and Buechele, Who Homers Again, Keep Their Streaks Going

The Associated Press

Steve Buechele is enjoying his hot streak. So are the Texas Rangers.

Buechele homered for the third consecutive game Tuesday night as the Rangers won their eighth in a row, beating the Minnesota Twins, 6-5, to match Seattle for the longest winning streak in the majors this season and tie a team record.

Buechele's homer, his sixth this year, was a two-run shot with two outs in the fourth inning that erased a 3-1 deficit. He singled during a two-run eighth in the Metrodome.

"I can't explain it; I'm not doing anything different," he said. "I've been streaky before. I'm not your typical home-run hitter. I'm just trying to hit it hard, and I've gotten some pitches that I've been fortunate to hit over the fence."

Buechele, a .237 hitter in the majors who has never hit more than 18 homers in a season, is batting .292.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Bobby Witt won for the first time since April 18, allowing just three hits before leaving with one out in the seventh. Jeff Russell gave up a two-run double to Brian Harper in the eighth but got the last five outs for his ninth save.

Witt gave up a two-run homer to Kirby Puckett in the third, but then pitched 4⅓ hitless innings in beating Minnesota for the ninth time in 11 decisions.

Red Sox 10, Brewers 6: Boston spotted visiting Milwaukee a 5-0 lead, then rallied behind Tom Brunansky, who capped a six-run third inning with a three-run homer, and Mike Greenwell.

Greenwell's 4-for-4 game included a two-run single in the fourth as Boston set season highs for runs and hits (14).

Blue Jays 11, Athletics 7: Oakland's pitching problems continued as visiting Toronto broke open a scoreless, hitless game with six runs in the fourth.

Greg Myers doubled in three off Kirk Dressendorfer that inning as Oakland's pitching staff allowed the opposition to hit double figures for the sixth time this season.

Angels 4, White Sox 2: Dave Parker, who had not homered since opening day, hit a three-run shot off Chicago's relief ace, Bobby Thigpen, in the bottom of the eighth as California won its fourth in a row.

Parker, in a 2-for-24 slump, hit a 3-0 pitch over the fence in left-center after the Angels started the inning with two hits off Scott Radinsky. They managed only three hits and one run in seven innings off Alex Fernandez.

Royals 4, Mariners 3: Pinch-hitter Warren Cromartie's RBI single in the eighth beat Seattle in Kansas City. Kevin Appier pitched a five-hitter to end his five-game losing streak.

Orioles 5, Tigers 4: Tim Hulett's two-run homer in the top of the ninth in Tiger Stadium ended Baltimore's three-game losing streak.

Mickey Tettleton, who once played for the Orioles, had hit a third-inning homer to give Detroit a 4-3 lead.

Indians 5, Yankees 2: Albert Belle had three hits, two doubles, and scored twice as Greg Swindell finally got runs to back up his pitching and beat visiting New York.

Swindell scattered eight hits and allowed only one earned run to lower his ERA to 2.39 as Cleveland won for just the fifth time in 18 home games. Dave Eiland was victimized by three unearned runs in the third after an error by Pat Kelly, the rookie second baseman.

SIDELINES

Greek Boycott to Protest Olympics

ATHENS (AP) — The Greek Olympic Committee said Wednesday it will protest Atlanta's hosting of the 1996 Olympics by boycotting all events marking the 100th anniversary of the Games.

It said its decision "is the minimum expression of disapproval" for not being awarded the games and that it will not organize "any sporting or other event in Greece to mark the occasion."

Philips Seeking Dawkins After Loss

MILAN (AP) — Philips Milan sources said Wednesday the team was negotiating to sign Darryl Dawkins following its loss of the Italian League basketball title to Phonola Caserta.

Sandro Dell'Agnello scored 30 points and Nando Gentile 28 as Phonola Caserta won, 97-88, Tuesday night in Milan. Jay Vincent of Milan was the game's leading scorer with 32 points, but fellow American Cozell McQueen was held to six.

Milan sources said Dawkins, a former NBA star who played with Auxilium Turin this year, had been offered a $1.1 million contract to replace McQueen.

British Cyclist Dies Following Race

LONDON (UPI) — Adrian Hawkins, a contender for the British team in the Barcelona Olympics, collapsed and died within minutes of finishing a 10-kilometer team race Monday night, officials said.

Hawkins, 22, walked to a seat in the stadiums, complained of feeling unwell and appeared to have trouble breathing. The cause of death had not been determined, but officials said he had consulted a doctor about a possible chest infection earlier Monday.

For the Record

Ben Johnson will run his first 100-meter dash Saturday, in Granada, Spain, since the 1988 Olympics when he set a world record but was disqualified for using steroids. Meet organizers said Johnson notified them Tuesday night that he would run. *(AP)*

George Brett, the only player to win batting titles in three decades, signed a new contract Tuesday with the Kansas City Royals worth more than $7 million over the next two years. *(AP)*

Maurizio Stecca of Italy will defend his WBO featherweight title against Fernando Ramos Salas of Mexico on June 22 at a site in Italy still to be picked, matchmakers said Wednesday. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	23	14	.611	—
Toronto	24	16	.600	—
Detroit	18	19	.486	4½
Milwaukee	17	20	.459	5½
Cleveland	14	21	.400	7½
Baltimore	13	23	.361	9
New York	13	23	.361	9
West Division				
Seattle	23	16	.590	—
Oakland	22	16	.579	½
Texas	19	14	.576	1
California	22	17	.564	1
Minnesota	19	19	.500	3½
Chicago	17	18	.486	4
Kansas City	15	22	.405	7

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	23	13	.639	—
New York	21	15	.583	2
St. Louis	20	17	.541	3½
Montreal	19	19	.500	5
Chicago	18	20	.474	6
Philadelphia	18	20	.474	6
West Division				
Los Angeles	21	14	.568	—
Atlanta	19	15	.559	½
Cincinnati	18	18	.500	2½
San Diego	19	20	.487	3
Houston	14	23	.378	7
San Francisco	12	26	.316	9½

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 130 000 002—6 8 1
Cleveland 020 001 02x—5 11 2
Elland, Habyan (6), Howe (7) and Geren; Swindell and Skinner. W—Swindell, 2-5. L—Elland, 1-3. HR—New York, Masters (3).

Milwaukee 002 000 010—3 13 2
Boston 006 300 01x—10 14 2
Wegman, Hunter (3), Plesac (6), Crim (8) and Surhoff; Klecker, Hesketh (4), Fossas (8), Gray (8), Reardon (9) and Pena. W—Hesketh, 2-0. L—Hunter, 0-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Bichette (4), Brock (1). Boston, Brunansky (7).

Baltimore 200 000 002—5 9 0
Detroit 120 002 00x—4 9 1
Mesa, Williamson (7), Flanagan (8), Olson (9) and Holles; Cerutti, Gibson (7), Henneman (9) and Tettleton. W—Flanagan, 1-1. L—Gibson, 3-2. HRs—Baltimore, Hulett (4). Detroit, Tettleton (5).

Texas 001 210 020—6 10 0
Minnesota 102 000 020—5 6 1
Witt, Gossage (7), Jeffcoat (8), Je.Russell (9) and Petralli; Tapani, Casian (7), Bedrosian (8), Leach (9) and Ortiz. W—B.Witt, 2-2. L—Tapani, 2-4. Sv—Je.Russell (7). HRs—Texas, Buechele (6). Minnesota, Puckett (5).

Seattle 010 020 000—3 5 0
Kansas City 011 000 02x—4 8 1
Krueger, Jackson (6) and Valle; Appler and Macfarlane. W—Appler, 2-5. L—Krueger, 1-2. HR—Kansas City, Macfarlane (3).

Toronto 000 003 020—11 11 2
Oakland 000 121 300—7 6 2
Acker, Fraser (6), Timlin (7) and Myers; Dressendorfer, Allison (5), Nelson (6), Klink (8), Show (9) and Steinbach. W—Acker, 1-1. L—Dressendorfer, 3-3. Sv—Timlin (2). HR—Oakland, Canseco (5).

Chicago 002 000 000—2 8 0
California 003 100 02x—6 6 1
Fernandez, Radinsky (8), Thigpen (8) and Fisk; Abbott, Harvey (9) and Parrish. W—Abbott, 4-4. L—Radinsky, 2-2. Sv—Harvey (11). HR—California, Parker (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 000 001 100—2 9 1
Cincinnati 001 200 00x—3 6 0
Black, Brantley (8) and Decker, Kennedy (7); Browning, Power (7), Dibble (9) and Oliver. W—Browning, 5-3. L—Black, 4-4. Sv—Dibble (11). HRs—San Francisco, R.Thompson (6). Cincinnati, Davis (5).

Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 5 0
Montreal 010 010 01x—3 7 0
Grimsley, Boever (8) and Fletcher; De. Martinez and Hassey. W—De.Martinez, 6-3. L—Grimsley, 1-5.

San Diego 000 100 000—1 4 0
Atlanta 001 000 003—4 4 0
Rodriguez, M.Maddux (6), Rosenberg (8) and Santiago; Leibrandt, Mercker (9) and Heath, Olson (9). W—Mercker, 2-2. L—Rosenberg, 0-1. HRs—Atlanta, Gant (6), Heath (1).

St. Louis 000 030 000—3 11 0
Pittsburgh 022 000 00x—5 8 1
Moyer, Terry (2), Sherrill (5), Agosto (7) and Pagnozzi; Smiley, Palacios (7), Landrum (8) and Slaught. W—Smiley, 4-1. L—Moyer, 0-5. Sv—Landrum (6). HRs—Pittsburgh, Bonds 2 (4).

Chicago 302 001 000—6 11 0
New York 431 000 00x—8 10 2
Sutcliffe, Lancaster (2), McElroy (4), Bielecki (6) and Berryhill; Gooden, Whitehurst (7), Franco (8) and O'Brien. W—Gooden, 5-3. L—Sutcliffe, 2-4. Sv—Franco (8). HRs—Chicago, Bell (9), Berryhill (3).

Los Angeles 000 002 500—7 11 0
Houston 000 011 100—3 6 0
Ojeda, Gott (7), Crews (7), Candelaria (8), Howell (9) and Scioscia; Portugal, Corsi (6), Henry (7), Schiffins (9) and Biggio. W—Ojeda, 3-3. L—Corsi, 0-3. HRs—Los Angeles, Strawberry 2 (4), Murray (6), Scioscia (2). Houston, Caminiti (2).

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Hiroshima	18	12	1	.600	—
Chunichi	18	15	1	.545	1½
Yakult	19	16	1	.543	1½
Yomiuri	19	17	0	.528	2
Taiyo	18	17	1	.514	2½
Hanshin	9	24	0	.273	10½

Wednesday's Results
Chunichi 8, Hiroshima 0
Yomiuri 9, Yakult 1
Hanshin 11, Taiyo 9

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	26	8	1	.765	—
Nippon Ham	17	14	1	.515	8½
Kintetsu	17	16	0	.515	8½
Lotte	16	17	0	.485	9½
Daiei	14	17	0	.452	10½
Orix	9	25	0	.265	17

Wednesday's Results
Seibu 5, Lotte 4, 10 innings
Kintetsu 6, Orix 0
Daiei 11, Nippon Ham 4

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

CONFERENCE FINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
Tuesday's Results
EASTERN CONFERENCE
(Chicago leads series, 2-0)

Detroit	22	19	20	36— 97
Chicago	27	22	27	29—105

Detroit: Rodman 3-6 0-0 7, Lohmeier 1-2 0-0 2, Edwards 0-2 1-2 1, Dumars 8-19 4-7 24, Thomas 4-9 2-2 10, Salley 1-2 0-0 2, Johnson 12-18 5-5 29, Aguirre 5-12 6-9 16, Rollins 2-2 0-0 4, Henderson 1-1 0-0 2. Totals 37-73 20-25 97.

Chicago: Pippen 6-14 9-14 21, Grant 4-5 5-5 13, Cartwright 3-7 1-2 7, Paxson 4-8 0-0 8, Jordan 10-20 13-14 35, Hodges 1-2 0-0 2, Levingston 2-5 1-2 5, Armstrong 3-5 1-2 8, Perdon 1-1 2-2 4, Williams 0-0 2-4 2. Totals 34-70 34-45 105.

3-point goals—Detroit 3-10 (Dumars 2-5, Rodman 1-3, Johnson 0-1, Aguirre 0-1), Chicago 3-7 (Jordan 2-2, Armstrong 1-1, Pippen 0-1, Hodges 0-1, Paxson 0-2). Fouled out—Dumars. Rebounds—Detroit 38 (Rodman 11), Chicago 50 (Pippen 10). Assists—Detroit 17 (Dumars, Thomas 5), Chicago 26 (Jordan 7). Total fouls—Detroit 35, Chicago 28. Technicals—Pippen, Perdue, Rodman. Flagrant fouls—Dumars, Salley, Thomas.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
(Series tied, 1-1)

L.A. Lakers	22	27	25	21— 98
Portland	32	24	25	28—109

L.A. Lakers: Perkins 9-20 1-3 19, Worthy 10-22 1-3 21, Divac 3-4 3-6 9, Scott 8-12 0-0 20, Johnson 6-14 4-5 19, Campbell 0-0 0-0 0, Teagle 3-8 0-0 6, Drew 0-0 0-0 0, Green 0-0 2-2 2, Thompson 1-1 0-0 2. Totals 40-81 11-19 98.

Portland: Kersey 5-15 8-10 18, Williams 3-5 2-4 8, Duckworth 7-14 3-5 17, Drexler 8-14 5-6 21, Porter 12-15 0-0 26, Robinson 5-12 1-2 11, Ainge 3-7 2-2 8, Bryant 0-2 0-0 0. Totals 43-84 21-27 109.

3-point goals—Los Angeles 7-15 (Scott 4-6, Johnson 3-8, Worthy 0-1, Perkins 0-2), Portland 2-7 (Porter 2-2, Ainge 0-2, Drexler 0-3). Fouled out—Divac. Rebounds—Los Angeles 37 (Perkins 10), Portland 59 (Williams 11). Assists—Los Angeles 25 (Johnson 12), Portland 22 (Porter 8). Total fouls—Los Angeles 21, Portland 20. Technicals—Portland illegal defense 3.

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup Final

(Best-of-Seven)
Tuesday's Result
(Series tied, 2-2)

Pittsburgh	3	1	1—5
Minnesota	1	2	0—3

First period—1, Pittsburgh, Stevens 14, :58. 2, Pittsburgh, Francis 5 (Stevens, Mullen), 2:36. 3, Pittsburgh, Lemieux 14 (Recchi, Murphy), 2:58. 4, Minnesota, Gagner 10 (Bellows, Dahlen), 18:22. Penalties—Samuelsson, Pit (high-sticking), 7:27; Stanton, Pit (high-sticking), 7:44; Propp, Min (high-sticking), 7:44; Johnson, Min (holding), 14:45; Samuelsson, Pit (holding), 18:38.

Second period—5, Pittsburgh, Trottier 3 (Errey, Joyal), 9:55. 6, Minnesota, Propp 8 (Gagner), 13:18 (pp). 7, Minnesota, Modano 8 (Propp, Gagner), 18:25 (pp). Penalties—Modano, Min (slashing), 4:28; Murphy, Pit (roughing), 11:22; McRae, Min, double minor (roughing), 11:22; Stevens, Pit (holding), 11:49; Lemieux, Pit, double minor (interference, roughing), 12:34; Bellows, Min (roughing), 12:34; Murphy, Pit (roughing), 16:59; Errey, Pit (hooking), 18:06; Gagner, Min (roughing), 18:58.

Third period—8, Pittsburgh, Bourque 6 (Mullen, Lemieux), 19:45 (en). Penalties—Laney, Pit, major-game misconduct (high-sticking), 13:53; Casey, Min, served by Propp (interference), 16:52.

Shots on goal—Pittsburgh (on Casey) 13-5-6—24. Minnesota (on Barrasso) 14-17-7—38.

Power-play opportunities—Pittsburgh 0 of 5; Minnesota 2 of 7.

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Monaco 2, Cannes 1
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Steinbrenner: Plotting?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Steinbrenner can no longer fire managers of the New York Yankees, but may be planning to engineer the dismissal of Robert Nederlander as the club's managing partner.

The Yankees' partnership is to meet Thursday in Cleveland, ostensibly to discuss efforts by other American League clubs to change the cable television revenue-sharing agreement and gain more of the Yankees' lucrative cable package.

But several partners say Steinbrenner has been harshly critical of Nederlander at partnership meetings. And the owner of another club said he heard from one of the Yankee partners that Steinbrenner planned to oust Nederlander.

Steinbrenner's spokesman, Steve Mangione, said Tuesday that the Yankees' principal owner would have no comment, and the limited partners who were contacted said they had no knowledge of such a plan. But Nederlander said he wouldn't mind a change.

"It's something which takes an enormous amount of time," Nederlander said in a telephone interview. "It's almost a full-time job. It's not just talking about trades or meeting with Gene Michael to take care of a third-base problem."

Nederlander, who has a full-time position as head of the Nederlander theater organization, said he accepted the role of managing partner last summer, after Steinbrenner was ousted by Commissioner Fay Vincent, as a favor to Steinbrenner and the partnership.

"If the partnership felt at any time one of the other partners wanted to do it or if George made a deal with the commissioner to come back, I'd have no problem leaving," Nederlander said.

But Vincent has ruled out any deal with Steinbrenner. It is not clear whom he might choose to replace Nederlander, if he is indeed thinking of making the move.

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ART BUCHWALD

A Star Is Born

WASHINGTON — As we enter the new world of communications, the telephone company is firing more and more live operators and replacing them with recorded announcements.

It's now so bad that a person considers himself lucky if he is still speaking to a warm body. What the public doesn't know is that the telephone company takes great care in selecting the women to do their recorded announcements. Since their voices will remain on computer tapes forever, the phone executives can't afford to miscast someone for the part.

Buchwald

I attended an audition for a new voice to represent one of the principal retail outlets. It was held in a large theater on New York's Broadway. There must have been 150 hopefuls waiting to try out.

□

On stage were blondes, brunettes and redheads, dressed in everything from dirndl skirts to leather pants. Many were warming up their voices with arias from "Aïda." Others were kicking their legs in the air, and still others were seated on their chairs shaking with fright.

The director, Cam Funkhouser, came out on stage and said, "I'm glad that you could all come. What we're looking for today is someone who can handle long-distance as well as wrong-number calls. Ever since we've changed the area codes, customers have been making stupid mistakes. Your voice has to keep them on track, not only by informing them that they made an error, but also by making sure that they don't do it again.

"Now, this is the kind of situation you have to react to. A girl in college is calling her parents collect. She's desperate because she has run out of funds and has lost her dog all in the same day. At this moment she wants to hear a compassionate voice she can trust, and one that sounds as if the phone company gives a damn. Most of all she wants to hear, 'Thank you for using AT&T.' Okay, I'm going into the orchestra seats, so belt it out."

□

Cam sat next to me. A girl came up to the microphone, her hands on her hips. Winking at Funkhouser she said, "Thank you for using AT&T."

"No, no, no," Cam shouted. "You're not inviting a guy up to your place for the evening. Thank you very much."

The next young woman was quivering. She said something, but we couldn't understand a word.

"We can't hear you," Cam yelled. "Your voice is going to go to Tokyo and Zambia. If we can't hear you in the orchestra, how can they hear you in Sydney, Australia? We'll call you."

A lady in black leotards came forward and started dancing.

"What are you doing?"

"I can say more with my body than with my voice."

We listened to almost all the contestants, and Cam was about to give up when a girl in an ankle-length peasant dress and a straw hat stepped forward. Without a pause, she stretched out her arms and belted out, "Thank you for using AT&T."

□

Cam jumped out of his seat. "By Jove, she's got it. I believe she's got it." Then he grabbed me and started to dance in the aisle. "The phone of Cohen is mainly made of chrome. Made of chrome, made of chrome, Cohen's phone is made of chrome."

Cam ran up onto the stage and told her, "Repeat after me, 'We're sorry, but you must press 1 before calling your number.'"

She did it. Funkhouser hugged her and said, "Baby, Ma Bell is going to make you a star."

Rutgers University Gets Russian Art Collections

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Two collections of Russian and Soviet art are being donated to the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Museum at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

The Norton T. and Nancy Dodge collection comprises about 5,000 works of Soviet art from 1956 to 1986, valued at an estimated $15 million. The second donation, the George Riabov Collection, is an extensive overview of Russian art from the 15th century to the present, estimated to be worth $3.5 million.

Secrets of Sinai Are Discovered, Again

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

Reuters

Neil Mathieson, manager of the Taba Hilton, with one of the ancient rock carvings he rediscovered.

NUWEIBA, Egypt — From the start, running the Taba Hilton was something of a challenge. When Neil Mathieson took over as general manager of the resort hotel almost two years ago, Israel had just been forced to hand the Taba enclave at Israel's southern tip back to Egypt after years of argument and negotiation.

Bitter and angry, Israeli tourists, the hotel's only natural clientele, stopped coming. Only after more than a year of cajoling, price cuts and carefully crafted package deals did they start returning.

Even then, the cold complexities of the Israeli-Egyptian relationship seemed to entangle and confuse everything that happened in Taba.

Now that is proving to be just as true for Mathieson's magnificent archaeological find.

When the Gulf crisis began, regional tourism virtually came to a halt. Even with its prime setting on the Gulf of Aqaba, the Taba Hilton on some weekends was, once again, lucky to have even two or three guests.

And so, "thanks to Saddam," said Mathieson, "I had a lot of free time on my hands." He started talking walks in the neighborhood. The Sinai behind the hotel is forbidding at first sight — barren stones and sheer granite slopes, with only an occasional Bedouin nomad and a few barely green acacia trees breaking the arid monotony.

"A lot of my guests had asked about the desert," Mathieson said. "But there was no information about it."

When he came to Taba from Cairo, where he had managed another Hilton, "the Egyptians didn't know anything about what might be out here," said Mathieson, 44. "So I had some maps, and I set out to discover things myself."

Barren as it is, much of history started in Sinai. The area is named for Mount Sinai, where according to the Bible God spoke to Moses and gave him the Ten Commandments. Countless peoples, ancient and modern, have passed through, traveling from Africa to the Middle East and Asia or heading south from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, on his walks Mathieson eventually stumbled on some history. He found a trove of inscriptions chiseled into the rocks. They were obviously old.

The area just south of the Israeli border is called Wadi Twaiba. A wadi is a dry river bed, and this one served as an ancient north-south trade route. The rich lodes of copper still visible in the rocks made it an occasional mining site as well.

As traders, warriors, miners and other travelers crossed the area, some stopped to record their presence or commemorate their deeds. Mathieson found dozens of carvings in the granite and sandstone. Some showed warriors on horseback preparing to spear fighters facing them with shields. Others show rams, ewes and long-antlered animals that have not been found in Sinai for centuries.

There are writings in Greek, too, from the region's Hellenic period before and just after the birth of Jesus. One carved text tells of a great army's passage through the wadi.

Other depictions are of animals and battle scenes, of weapons for hunting and war. "And I think I've only scratched the surface," Mathieson said.

Exhilarated at his find, he called the Ministry of Tourism in Cairo. He has told Egyptian antiquities experts, too, and they seemed excited to learn of the inscriptions.

Mathieson said they were enthusiastic about his idea to turn parts of the area into a national park. That would be good for his hotel, he said, and good for Egypt. Soon, he said, Egypt plans to send experts to have a look.

But a careful examination of the area suggests that someone already has had one. Near a boulder bearing a vast array of inscriptions is a little stripe of blue and white paint — a trail marker put there by Israel's Society of Protection of Nature, back before 1982, when Israel turned Sinai back to Egypt.

While to the Egyptians Mathieson's discovery is a great find, the Israelis shake their heads in wonder that no one in Cairo, Nuweiba or Taba knew about the inscriptions long before.

"Oh yes, we used to run a lot of tours through there," recalled Yaron Avin, of the Israeli nature society. "It's a very beautiful place. Some of those inscriptions are very old."

Avner Goren was Israel's archaeologist of Sinai from 1967 to 1982. He chuckled as he heard the news.

"You mean the signs are gone?" he said. "We had signs posted in English, Hebrew and Arabic explaining what all the inscriptions were."

Most of the inscriptions are Nabatean, Goren said. The Nabateans were an industrious people who populated much of the area for a few hundred years before and about 200 years after the birth of Christ. They also built the great rock city of Petra in what is now southwestern Jordan.

"We gave the Egyptians files showing them everything we had found, including the inscriptions in Wadi Twaiba," Goren said.

But now there are no signs in the wadi and almost nothing but the faded trail marker to suggest any current-era presence. The Egyptians also seem to have forgotten about the Israeli files.

After four years in Egypt, Mathieson said of the Egyptians: "They don't know much about the desert. They don't like the desert. They're afraid of it."

And so it took a British hotel manager to rediscover for the Egyptians inscriptions that have been in Sinai for 2,000 years.

"I understand now why the Israelis bemoan the loss of the Sinai," Mathieson said. "They're the ones who know what's up there."

PEOPLE

Queen Elizabeth Pays A Visit to the Alamo

Queen Elizabeth II, in Texas, visited the Alamo to see where Englishmen and Americans fought and died together in the famous battle against Mexican forces. "She didn't say anything, but I could see she was touched by the connection," said **Henry Guerra**, a San Antonio historian. He said he told the queen that of the 189 who died defending the Alamo during Texas's fight for independence from Mexico, 12 were from England, 12 from Ireland, 4 from Scotland and 1 from Wales. The Alamo's curator emeritus, **Charles Long**, said **Prince Philip** showed even more of an interest in the Alamo than did his son, **Prince Charles**, whom Long accompanied on a tour of the mission in 1977. Of Philip, he said, "I don't remember anyone else asking so many questions."

□

Henry Kissinger, who is whimsically presenting the morning weather reports on a CBS morning television program this week, is having trouble locating places on the electronic map he uses, which is visible to viewers but not to the weatherman. "Today I'm predicting 80-degree temperatures near the Mediterranean Sea," said the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize winner and former secretary of state, pointing to Iraq. He tried again. "So it will be nice in Jerusalem and Amman and northward to Beirut," Kissinger said, adding: "I'm not going to point anymore. If you can't figure it out it's your problem."

□

James Wolfensohn, the chairman of the Kennedy Center, is learning to play the Washington game. Instead of reacting angrily to a report he that disagrees with in the April issue of Washingtonian magazine that he is worth $400 million, he sent a humorous letter to the editor. He joked, among other things, that his wife is threatening divorce "on the grounds that I have withheld essential information from her over a 30-year marriage. Not only that, but every charitable organization to which I have given now regards me as lacking in generosity."

□

The CBS correspondent **Bob Schieffer** has been named to succeed **Lesley Stahl** as moderator of "Face the Nation."

Today's

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Appears on Page 6

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PERSONALS

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